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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Washington Aids Tide to Turn

Ottawa Has Third Week Smile

China Says Chang Steps Down

Devoted Youth Rescue Soviet

Argentina Wins the Marathon

THE Washington Administration pushes forward its militant campaign for business revival. Roy D. Chapin takes office as Secretary of Commerce and prepares to play an important part. Franklin W. Fort is appointed chairman of new Federal Home Loan Bank Board and sets out to make from $300,000,000 to $500,000,000 credit available for home and farm mortgages. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation may have to decide whether it can help finance pools to market the surplus wheat and cotton. The Administration is heartened by the dramatic reversal in the stock market, seeing its persistent efforts to extend federal credit help beginning to show more and more results. Washington hopes the statement of one financial authority may be true—that the "panic stage" is over; that all that remains is "hard times."

* * *

¶ The Imperial Economic Conference begins its third week at Ottawa in an air of happy expectancy. Canadian Premier Bennett, like British Leader Stanley Baldwin, remains cheerful by keeping his thoughts on the good of the Empire rather than the assaults of vested interests demanding special consideration. The air of general secrecy lifts a little. Canada's demands are now fully known and are not as heavy as some feared. Canada pleases Britain by the same attitude other Dominions have shown—a manifested willingness to sacrifice as well as to receive.

* * *

¶ China's Nanking Government crisis is reported to pass with the resignation of Chang Hsiao-liang as commander of Chinese armies in Manchuria. Wang Ching-wei, who charged that Chang was no fighter but a mere treasury-drainer, may now remain as civilian Government head. Japan, which charged that Chang was a terrible fighter, is also reported as placated and may not invade Jehol. Marshal Chang seems to be the victim of a big reputation built up backwardly. The successful general keeps the home folks, not the enemy, thinking him a wow warrior, and the enemy, not the home folks, thinking him a wasteful weakling—until he whangs the enemy to the home idea.

* * *

¶ Forty-two nationalities build Magnitogorsk, seat of a great Soviet steel plant in the Urals. Sabotage and "fiercest class struggle" among the diverse elements are charged by officials. But the "Young Communists" rescue the undertaking from failure. They throw themselves into any breach, work without reference to hours or pay. They are held together by semi-military discipline, schooled to unquestioning faith in Communist ideas. In fact, the Communist cause depends largely upon the Young Communists—the deep devotion of youth backing the thing it believes.

* * *

¶ Sweden sees Felix Hamrin succeed Carl Gustav Ekman as Premier. The King expressing confidence, the balance of the Cabinet remains. Stockholm wonders whether the passing of Ekman will mean loss of the balance of power the People's Party has held in the Riksdag, at the election on Sept. 18. The eclipse of Premier Ekman shows the swift power of reversed public opinion. He is alleged to have accepted a contribution for the People's Party from Ivar Kreuger—and while the fall of the giant is echoing what was at least a stout sapling is swept away.

* * *

¶ Los Angeles and the world hail Juan C. Zabala of Argentina, mightiest Marathon runner of all time. He brings the Olympiad's field and track competitions to a close by winning in the new Olympic time of 2h. 31m. 36s. Closing day feels it triumphs by pointing the deepest meaning of the international games—a glory that needs not to win, but only to compete.

* * *

¶ Japan sees the Emperor install Gen. Nobuyoshi Muto as successor to Gen. Shigeru Hujio in Manchuria. All branches of Japan's activities on the mainland will weld under the new commander. Tokyo reports indicate that increased military activity will be coincident with Japan's early recognition of Manchukuo as a state. If the powers maintain their present attitude Manchukuo may find itself in the unique situation of an allegedly independent body whom nobody knows—except big-hearted Japan.

* * *

¶ The United States has chosen plow and rake, spade and hoe as the likeliest weapons with which to attack unemployment. An Associated Press survey shows most of the states fostering coöperative gardens to furnish work and food. Relief agencies, universities, and agricultural officials take the lead in organizing. Cleveland alone has 2890 gardens. Whole families turn to tilling the soil. The happy amateurs garner more than early, abundant crops—they reap the joy of being self-supporting again.

'Movie University' Planned for London

Special from Monitor Bureau
London

A PROJECT for a cinema university in London has been formulated by Sir James Marchant and Sir Oswald Stoll. A design for the building has been worked out by Sir Gilbert Scott. It includes a large central edifice, with a number of lecture halls and theaters, fitted with sound film apparatus.

It is proposed to hold lecture courses by recognized authorities, and exhibit educational and cultural films made by skilled technicians.

The plans include a public cinema where foreign films would be exhibited in their original languages.

British Offer Wheat Rates To Dominions

Preference of Mild Type Avoids Putting Burden on Consumers

By LLOYD ROBERTS
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 8—Rumors of proposals and counter proposals hover around the Imperial Economic Conference in regard to one of the most important items in the agenda—wheat. The rumors include demands for a preference in the British market of eight cents a bushel, four cents a bushel and no preference or quota whatsoever. There comes from an official closely in touch with the British delegates the information that they favor commencing with a nominal tax on foreign wheat with a proportionate advantage to Empire wheat growers so as not to arouse apprehension among consumers.

Throughout the negotiations, in which Great Britain and Canada have played the major part, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa have indicated a readiness to bear their share of required concessions.

Third Week of Parley

The third week of the conference commences in an air of happy expectancy. Whereas last week showed a somewhat leaden sky in Ottawa, which was reflected in the Canadian and British press, today opened with a feeling of surety that the conference will reach its goal by Aug. 20.

According to the same authority the leaders are again in a happy frame of mind. Mr. Stanley Baldwin, like Mr. R. B. Bennett, has had to bear the brunt of assaults from vested interests and industries which resist sacrifices for the common cause, but both have their eyes on the Empire as a whole and refuse to be deflected from the straight path of Empire progress, leading to world stability.

Canada, recently accused of shillyshallying, has come entirely into the open, laying its cards face up with those of the rest of the Commonwealth. The worst is known, and in no case is it as bad as had been apprehended.

Bilateral Pacts Concluded

Already many tentative bilateral agreements have been concluded. The problems of agricultural trade are practically solved, thus clearing the way for an understanding on the interchange of minerals, lumber, fruits and other primary products for manufacturers from the mother country, for the stabilization of currency and the standardization of all the complicated machinery of empire intercourse.

The British and Irish delegates are conspicuously cordial to one another, which augurs well for their governments reaching an accord at home. The hospitality committee has been tireless in its efforts to lighten business with pleasure, thus strengthening the entente cordiale between all parties and their appreciation of Canada. In such an atmosphere it is reasonable for the conference to be certain of even more practical results.

Tibetans Invade China to 'Settle' Frontier Dispute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The Tibetan invasion of western China has been extended to Kokonor, which has been renamed Chinghai by the Nationalist Government of China. Tibetan troops have driven out Chinese garrisons from several towns and cities in southern Kokonor.

The invasion of Kokonor by Tibetans follows the occupation of several towns in Sikong, the new province on the Tibetan border which was formerly a part of Szechuen Province. Chinese commanders have appealed to the National Government for financial aid, which is not possible at present.

The Tibetans have apparently decided to settle by force the boundary disputes which have been a cause of friction between Tibet and China for half a century. The Tibetans claim the territory they have occupied is actually a part of Tibet, and was illegally occupied by the Chinese 50 years ago.

The Chinese Government claims suzerainty over Tibet, but the present aggressive ruler of the mountain country, the Dalai Lama, has broken off relations with China, and has declined to permit Chinese diplomatic representatives or Chinese garrisons to enter his country.

CHANG'S ACTION STOPS CHINESE CABINET CRISIS

Japan Also Placated by Resignation of Former Manchurian Leader

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Aug. 8 — Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang's resignation from all government posts, received by Nanking today, terminated a political crisis caused by the resignation on Saturday of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, president of the Executive Yuan. During the interval the Foreign Minister, Mr. Lo Wen-kan, resigned and other important leaders were prepared to retire.

Marshal Chang turned over his armies to the military and civilian commissions formed last autumn among his Manchurian subordinates and is expected shortly to leave China for Europe.

His retirement placates the Japanese military whose leaders blame Marshal Chang for the increasing guerrilla warfare in Manchuria and openly hinted during the last month they might invade North China if Marshal Chang remained at Peiping.

Mr. Wang and others are now expected to withdraw their resignations, leaving Nanking officialdom intact and strengthening Mr. Wang's influence compared to that of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, who remained aloof from the dispute.

While the political crisis has been terminated, economic uncertainties remain. The question is unsettled as to who will pay Marshal Chang's soldiers, now months in arrears. If Nanking is unable to raise the money for this purpose North China's independence is likely to increase.

Muto Takes Command Of Japanese Agencies In Manchurian Area

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Aug. 8—Following the Emperor's installation of Gen. Nobuyoshi Muto as commander of the army in Manchuria, General Muto issued a statement to the press pleading national unity in regard to Manchuria and warning of the difficult situation ahead, one requiring tremendous effort.

Mr. Hayashi, new president of the South Manchuria Railway, said in an interview he was confident that unification of Japanese organs in Manchuria will be speedily completed after which he will return to Tokyo to attend the Diet, opening Aug. 22. He said in view of the impending expansion of the South Manchuria Railway system it will be necessary either to increase its capital stock or float a loan.

Meantime Japanese news agency dispatches indicate the situation in Manchuria is not improving. Tientsin reports Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang's reported decision to retire should not be taken seriously as he has ordered an intensification of guerrilla attacks in Manchuria, expressing determination to recapture the walled city of Mukden.

Mukden reported a Japanese sergeant-major and six privates were killed, five Japanese soldiers wounded and three missing when attacked by guerrillas today between Tangchiawepu and Lichiawepu. The detachment was returning to Jaoyang from Tahushan when attacked.

Harbin reported that the floods along the Sungari River had increased, scores of persons perishing and many additional towns being submerged.

The city of Ilan on the lower Sungari was almost entirely submerged during the night.

NEW YORK PINS SEAWAY TREATY ON POWER ISSUE

Williamstown Told State Will Not Pay to Aid Western Shippers

By ROLAND HALL SHARP
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 8—New York State, with more to pay for building the St. Lawrence Seaway project than any other section of the United States, indicated officially today at the Institute of Politics here its approval of the treaty depends upon treatment of power.

Mr. Delos M. Cosgrove, vice-chairman of the New York Power Authority, insisted at a special general conference that control of the 1,100,000 horsepower of hydroelectric energy to flow from the American

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Reparations Become History

* * *

Diplomats Cannot Retrace Steps Taken; Way Open to Permanent European Peace

EUROPE AFTER LAUSANNE
First of Six Articles

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—For 18 years the World War has continued. There is a sense in which it began before 1914; but undoubtedly it did not end in 1918. The fighting ceased, but the struggle was merely transferred to another terrain.

Diplomatically, France and Germany have never interrupted their efforts to come to a final arrangement which will decide which country, if any, won the war; and the allies of France long ago stopped their special collaboration with France, and in varying degrees went over to the side of Germany.

It only remains for France itself to go over to the German side, as indeed it is doing slowly, hesitatingly, resistingly; and when the conflict between these two countries is concluded by a reconciliation, then and then only can the World War properly be said to have finished.

At Lausanne, despite many criticisms of detail that might be made, one of the greatest stumblingblocks to reconciliation and normal relations was removed. Reparations were virtually abolished.

Although it is true that the allies maintained a nominal claim of 3,000,000,000 marks, or $714,000,000, that sum cannot be compared with the enormous sums which were at one time demanded; and, moreover, cash was not required, but merely bonds, which many observers believe can never, in the accepted conditions, be realized.

* * *

It is likewise true that, theoretically, if the Allies do not obtain satisfactory terms from America in the settlement of their own debts, they are at liberty to revert to the Young plan; but it is an axiom in diplomacy, as in other departments, that one cannot retrace one's steps. Whatever texts may say, the allies, after having conceded the cessation of reparations, cannot in any circumstances revive them.

Thus reparations are definitely done with. They belong to the past. They have no existence in the present. They cannot be resurrected in the future. That battle has been fought, and has at last been won by Germany.

But it has been a devastating battle. It has been waged for 13 years with dire results to Germany and with almost equally dire results to the rest of the world. Large amounts of money—the estimated total differs enormously in accordance with whether one is on the German side or on the French side—have in fact been paid.

National bankruptcies have been produced. Enormous loans have been provided, which have been placed in jeopardy and have falsified the whole economic working of the world. Caught in the net of international indebtedness, credit has collapsed, industry has suffered, and the normal exchanges of country with country have been dislocated. Reparations have been one of the causes of the general crisis.

* * *

Further, and in some respects chiefly, the effort to escape reparations on the one hand, and to enforce reparations on the other hand, have

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Soviet Tempest Certainly Not in a Teapot

Both Photos, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GREAT STEEL PLANT DOMINATES RUSSIAN PLAN

Top: General View of Operations at the "Young Communist" Blast Furnaces at Magnitogorsk in the Urals. It Is So Called Because the Union of Communist Youth Is Taking a Leading Part in Building and Operating the Works. Bottom: Premier Mikhailovich Vyacheslaff Molotoff Being Shown Over the Plant by Y. S. Gugel, Director of Construction and Operation at Magnitogorsk. The Premier Is in the Center of the Picture, Slightly in the Rear. He Wears a Cap, White Collar and Necktie. The Plant Director Is Directly at the Right of Post.

Roar of Factories Displaces Camels' Bellow on Steppes

Workers Drawn From 42 Races Collect in Great City of Blast Furnaces Erected by Soviet Near Urals —Food and Housing Shortage Held Acute

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MAGNITOGORSK, U. S. S. R.—Forty-two nationalities are represented among the builders of Magnitogorsk. This is just one of the complex elements involved in constructing a highly modern steel plant in the steppes of Asia.

The representatives of varied nationalities range from the experienced American or German engineer who gives his orders through a Russian interpreter to the illiterate or semi-literate Kirghiz or Bashkir who finds it difficult to understand the instructions which his Russian foreman may be giving.

Magnitogorsk is located in a region where Russian settlers begin to mingle with the nomadic peoples of Central Asia, and not a few of the barracks in which the construction workers are housed are occupied by men with swarthy skins and Mongolian faces who speak Russian brokenly, if at all. Most of the non-Russians are in the less skilled branches of labor, although I met a Tartar named Galliulin, who, with the brigade or gang which was working under his direction, had set up a world record for laying concrete.

The human relations that grow up around the building of this huge plant are perhaps even more interesting than the inanimate objects toward which all this labor is being so feverishly directed: blast furnaces, open-hearth furnaces, coke ovens and electrical power installations.

About the time of my arrival in Magnitogorsk the secretary of the local Communist Party organization, Mr. F. Karklin, who is ex-officio perhaps the most important man in the place after the director, Mr. Gugel, delivered a speech in which he said: "Construction here has gone on and goes on under conditions of fiercest class struggle. The

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THINGS PRESENT

"I Say, Cousin America—" on the Editorial page will be read and applauded by movie fans everywhere. Hollywood papers please copy.

Nature lovers will spend a pleasant two or three minutes with "An Underground Home" on the Home Forum.

The Rime-O-Grams this week (today, Wednesday and Friday) are based on well-known characters in literature. If you can guess them we invite you to send in your lists. Daily Feature page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Tomorrow Professor Carver will discuss how much liquor is being consumed under prohibition. No doubt he will point out that when merchants give up expensive corners and seek cheap locations in back alleys as a means of increasing their business, then we may listen to claims that speakeasies sell as much liquor as the saloons did. Make reading his "Prohibition Facts" a habit.

Tuesday, of course, brings you the Educational page (with its indispensable Parent column), the Home Building, Architecture and Garden page, and the weekly Radio column.

Stocks Up Again All Along Line In Active Market

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—After a setback in the first hour, shares rebounded with renewed vigor in the New York Stock Exchange today.

By early afternoon hundreds of leading shares were showing net gains of $2 to $8. A setback appeared after the strong opening, but it was only a lull in the storm and traders who sold short found themselves in a tighter predicament than ever. Trading during the early hours was at the rate of a 6,000,000-share day.

Rails roared ahead with the speed of one of their express trains, while the voltage behind utilities jumped in a manner that brought to mind their palmiest days three years ago when they were favorites of the big bull market.

Commodities boomed, especially cotton. That staple soared $1.25 a bale at the opening in response to reports of important banking assistance for eliminating troublesome surpluses, but it soared higher after publication of the Government's crop estimate forecasting a yield of 1,000,000 bales less than had been anticipated, and was soon $5 a bale above Saturday's close. Chicago wheat, New York rubber and sugar, and miscellaneous other markets made the day's rise virtually unanimous.

The American bureau of metal statistics estimates that the potential demand for copper at the beginning of 1933 will exceed 750,000 tons, or about 275,000 tons more than the excess stocks now available above ground in this country. Consumption for 1932 is placed at 400,000 tons.

Cotton Crop Reported 5,500,000 Bales Less

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—A federal cotton report was issued, indicating this year's crop would be 5,500,000 bales less than last year. A small crop should mean higher prices for the farmers.

The report, issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, shows that the crop as of Aug. 1, is only 65.6 per cent of normal, with a crop of only 11,306,000 bales anticipated. This contrasts with 17,096,000 last year and 14,857,000 for a five-year period.

Argentine Wins Laurel In Marathon

Zabala, Ferris, Toivonen in Order, All Smash Olympic Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Aug. 8—The curtain was furled on the track and field competition of the Xth Olympiad yesterday, as the last runner to finish circled the Olympic Stadium in the classic race of them all—the Marathon.

Thirty thousand voices broke into a roaring ovation to the victor, Juan C. Zabala, who won in the new Olympic time of 2h. 31m. 36s., as the cheers echoed from the high walls of the Stadium the deeper meaning of the Olympics, "not to win, but to compete," was exemplified in dramatic and impressive fashion.

It was mid-afternoon when the 35 Marathon entrants circled the track once and then disappeared through the exit to begin their 26-mile, 385-yard race; it was almost dusk when four trumpeters announced the approach of the leading runner. It was Zabala, a 20-year old youth who had come from the Argentine to win the Marathon, and was about to seen his dream come true. He was greeted with thunderous applause. As he circled the track he pulled off a handkerchief which had been wrapped around his head and waved a response. His face broke into a smile as he crossed the finish line and faced a battery of cameras.

Close behind, was Samuel Ferris, Great Britain, who finished second,

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Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University

19—Did the Wickersham Commission Recommend the Repeal of the 18th Amendment?

THESE are the exact words:

1. "The Commission is opposed to repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

2. "The Commission is opposed to the restoration in any manner of the legalized saloon.

3. "The Commission is opposed to the federal or state governments, as such, going into the liquor business.

4. "The Commission is opposed to the proposal to modify the National Prohibition Act so as to permit manufacture and sale of light wines or beer."

(From Report on the Enforcement of the Prohibition Laws of the United States, 71st Congress, 3d Session, House Document No. 722, p. 83. These statements were signed by ten of the eleven members of the Commission.)

Yet the wet propagandists are flooding the country with veiled hints and suggestions to the effect that the Wickersham Commission was on their side. It is about as near the truth as a wet propagandist ever gets.

The Commission was, as is everyone else, aware of the great difficulties in the way of enforcement, and of the evils of non-enforcement. They did not, as do the wets, assume that because enforcement is difficult, the Eighteenth Amendment should be repealed. Everyone, dry as well as wet, is dissatisfied with the present conditions. Drys, however, are aware of two alternatives,—more vigorous enforcement, and better support from Congress on the one hand; and repeal or modification on the other. Wets admit only one alternative, in which they show themselves more narrow and fanatical than the drys.

CHAPIN FITS STRIDE TO AID HOOVER

New Commerce Head to Lead Campaign for Trade Revival

FEDERAL AGENCIES TO MERGE EFFORTS

Conference With Home Loan Bank Board Expected to Keep Ball Rolling

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—A militant, unremitting campaign to push forward national business revival has been charted by the Hoover Administration, and Mr. Roy D. Chapin, new Secretary of Commerce, is the man selected to lead it.

A momentous week in the fluctuating trends of domestic business opened today with two major events, the installation of Mr. Chapin in the office just vacated by Mr. Robert P. Lamont, who will become president of the American Iron & Steel Institute, and the first conferences of the newly appointed members of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

The home loan bank system is expected to make credit available immediately for home and farm mortgages, for which Mr. Hoover has estimated there is need for $300,000,000 to $500,000,000.

The Administration is heartened by the dramatic reversal in the stock market trend that has appeared in the last fortnight, coupled with the up-bounding prices of farm commodities, which have carried encouragement to vast numbers of farmers and livestock raisers over the nation.

Stocks Desert Panic Levels

It is not generally assumed here that the rapid and pronounced upturn of the stock market can possibly be maintained at the rate which has been prevalent for the last week. Indeed, those in a position to judge, say recessions of a temporary sort would be the normal subsequence of an upturn of such huge proportions. It is believed by these authorities that stock prices are more in keeping now with actual conditions than they have been at the previous "panic" levels.

Whatever domestic feelings may be, reports from Europe show that confidence in the dollar has been restored. Instead of gold leaving the country, $83,000,000 of gold has been earmarked for foreign account in the last few weeks. Buying of American securities by Europe has been heavy.

The administration program for relief will be a continuation of the long struggle to extend federal credit which has been a feature of the deflation period almost from the first. Each week now, however, the cumulative effect of the Government's activities is expected to be more pronounced. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation will renew its emergency relief loans and advances for self-liquidating projects out of the $300,000,000 fund established by Congress. One of the major questions to come up is whether it will sanction a loan to a pool formed to market wheat or cotton. Reports from Wall Street of the organization of such a pool are persistent. Mr. Eugene Meyer, head of the Federal Reserve Board, has been in New York discussing financial matters with bankers.

Call Undertaking Colossal

The opinion of informed observers here who are not, however, in the confidence of the Federal Reserve Board, is that such a plan faces almost unsurmountable difficulties. While it is true that the Farm Board has only about 22,000,000 bushels of its wheat holdings left, there is a big carry-over crop in the hands of private warehouses. For any pool to manipulate this crop would be, they say, a colossal undertaking. The same is true with the cotton crop, it is pointed out.

The cotton carry-over crop is distributed about as follows: 2,000,000 bales with farm coöperatives; 1,310,000 with the Farm Board; 3,100,000 said officially to be held privately—a total of 6,410,000 bales. In a day or two the new cotton report will be out; but even with the expected small crop of 12,000,000 bales, considerably more cotton will be available than can be used domestically, which means that the world price will apply.

In effect, the same general situation applies to wheat, Accordingly, Mr. Atlee Pomerene, the new chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, is expected to look askance on the type of commodity pool, rumored formation of which has been utilized by speculators to hoist the prices of the commodities in question.

Week-end news shows a number of brighter prospects, in particular the index of bank closing. Only 21 banks closed last week, the same number as a week ago, while four banks reopened. In July there were 126 suspensions. Since Jan. 1, just under 1000 banks have been suspended.

Nation-Wide Gardening Adds Big State Forces In War on Idleness

CHICAGO, Aug. 8 (AP)—With plow hoe, rake and spade, the nation has swung into gardening on a scale never equaled before to combat unemployment.

An Associated Press survey showed the majority of the states busily fo-

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BIG FACTORY TOWN RISES ON STEPPES

(Continued from Page 1)

class enemy tries to delay the pace, to sabotage on different sections of building and operation."

Talking with a member of the staff of the plant I asked for an explanation of the phrase about class struggle. In reply he told me of several concrete cases including the crashing of a large crane under suspicious circumstances.

Certainly among the 75,000 or 80,000 workers who are employed on construction and in the operating parts of the plant one can find people of very different types and viewpoints. At one extreme are the organized Young Communists, who represent a tremendous reserve of disciplined enthusiasm for the Soviet régime in its program of industrialization. If there is some particularly hard job to be tackled, if an emergency makes it necessary to work without any regard for overtime hours, Young Communists will always be found to throw themselves into the breach and push the task to a successful conclusion. These young people, schooled to unquestioning faith in Communist ideas and held together by semimilitary discipline, are a factor that must never be underestimated in weighing the chances of ultimate success and failure of the ambitious Soviet industrial program.

Plight of Kulaks

At the other end of the scale from the militant Young Communists are the unfortunate kulaks, or formerly well-to-do peasants, who, after being stripped of their possessions, have been sent here in large numbers, in some cases with their families, to work for the success of a system that is nourished to some extent on their ruin.

My first encounter with the Magnitogorsk kulaks was on the littered construction ground of the coke plant, where 40 or 50 boys, 14 or 15 years old, were digging and carrying sand. Their working day amounted to the four hours which Soviet law permits for adolescents, but they complained of having to walk four or five miles from the settlement where they live to the place of work, of having no opportunity to go to school, of the irregularity with which their bread rations were given out.

Shortly afterward, outside one of the eating houses, I met a group of adult kulaks, most of whom had been exiled from their homes in the neighborhood of Kazan. One could see Tartar and Russian faces alike, for the merciless class war that swept the kulaks from their homes recognized no racial distinctions. They were working the 10-hour day, which is the rule for building workers at Magnitogorsk during the summer months, when the normal eight or seven-hour day is sacrificed to exigencies of construction.

They received much the same bread ration as other workers and were allowed one meal a day in this eating house, where the menu, on the day when I was there, consisted of a watery soup with a few pieces of potato and cucumber floating around in it, and kasha, or cereal. It was possible to talk for a few minutes with the kulaks and their main grievance was the allegedly crowded and unsanitary condition of their barracks. Housing conditions in Magnitogorsk generally are very difficult and the kulaks would naturally be likely to receive the least consideration. Their earnings, as they said, were in the neighborhood of 30 rubles (nominally $15) a month, which is very much below the average wage scale. Those who work faithfully for five years are given the hope of regaining their civic rights and of living under more normal conditions at the end of that time.

Between the moods of enthusiasm, typified by the Young Communists, and of depression, typified by the kulaks, is the sentiment of the great mass of the construction workers, who live in barracks housing from 50 to 100 people apiece. The turnover among these laborers, not only in Magnitogorsk, but in other large centers, is extremely high. During the first 10 days of June, for instance, 6000 people arrived in the town and 8000 departed.

Food Shortage

This extreme fluidity of the unskilled labor force is largely a result of unsatisfactory food and housing conditions. At the time of my visit in the latter part of June there seemed to have been some deterioration in the food supply. Meat, for the majority of the workers, had become a rare luxury and there were occasional interruptions in the bread supply. Quite probably the realization of the new harvest will mean an improvement in the supply of such staple foods as bread, potatoes, cereals and sugar, but Magnitogorsk is unfavorably situated for fruit and most vegetables. The production of the neighboring farms is quite inadequate to satisfy the demand, and the lack of refrigeration facilities and the strain on the transportation system make it impossible to ship in very large quantities of perishable foodstuffs from outside.

Mr. Joseph Stalin's idea, propounded in the summer of 1931, that there should be more differentiation in compensation in industry, has been realized in Magnitogorsk. The supposed value of any resident of Magnitogorsk to the enterprise may be measured by the dining-room at which he is permitted to eat. The best dining-room is reserved for the more important administrative and technical officials and for the better-paid foreign specialists. Somewhat inferior, but still quite good by Soviet standards, is the food provision for Russian engineers and technicians. Lower in the scale are the dining-rooms reserved for "udarniki" (shock-brigade workers), where the more skilled and diligent workers are permitted to eat. Dining-rooms in the first two categories, and to a lesser extent those which are reserved for "udarniki," are quite regularly supplied with meat, which becomes a distinct rarity when one encounters the fourth-class type of dining-room where the masses of the less skilled construction workers are fed.

Housing Lags

More open, perhaps, to justified criticism than the food supply is the housing situation at Magnitogorsk. Over 200,000 people are living around the vast plant, but only a few brick houses have been built as the embryo of a future "Socialist city," which is supposed to be completed in 1937, and even these are so deficient in plumbing facilities as to be scarcely habitable. The town's main hotel, an extraordinarily ugly brick building, is so crowded that its bathrooms are regularly occupied as living quarters and hence unusable. The few water pipes which have been laid down are continually breaking; the city combines the grime of an industrial town with the defective sanitation of an Asiatic city.

The director of the plant, Mr. Gugel, who was kind enough to receive me, frankly admitted that provision for housing had lagged far behind the industrial construction. He explained and justified this by saying that the country needed pig-iron in the shortest possible time and, since the supply of labor and of building materials was limited, the lion's share had to go for purely industrial purposes.

Whether such conscious sacrifice of the comfort and well-being of the population to the driving needs of construction is the soundest economic policy is perhaps debatable. It is extremely characteristic of the Soviet Five-Year Plan and goes far to explain the constant contrast in present-day Russia between impressively large industrial enterprises and hard and difficult conditions as regards both housing and food supply.

One leaves Magnitogorsk with a feeling of being stuffed with information and new impressions and yet with a keen desire to peer into the future and foresee the future fate of this extraordinary center of powerful modern industry planted in what is almost an Asiatic desert. Will the same powerful organized will that is making blast-furnaces emit their deafening roar in steppes which formerly heard nothing more industrial than the plaintive bleat of the camel also conjure up a genuine "Socialist city," with all the amenities of life, out of what is now little more than a rough and disordered construction camp?

Boston Economy Groups Coöperate In State Crusade

Another step in the campaign of the Boston Chamber of Commerce to seek reduction in taxes was taken today, when the joint committee on municipal finance of the Chamber and the Boston Real Estate Exchange held a luncheon conference. The committee invited several state legislators to attend, and the matter of cost of government was thoroughly discussed.

Senator Samuel H. Wragg of Needham and Mr. Charles W. Stevens of Lowell, and Representatives John V. Mahoney and Mr. George P. Anderson, both of Boston, representing the special joint committee on public expenditures, attended the meeting and outlined to the committee the efforts that the state committee is making toward lowered costs of government. Plans looking for complete coöperation between the state committee and the joint chamber-exchange committee were also discussed.

The joint special committee of the Massachusetts Legislature was authorized to sit during the recess of the General Court to investigate the general subject of public expenditures, including those by the State, as well as by counties, cities and towns in the Commonwealth.

The Legislature in its closing session, it is pointed out by the Chamber, "recognized the problems that would confront the state and the cities and towns during the coming year, and the absolute necessity of reducing public expenditures to fit the public income. While it is to be regretted that something concrete along this line was not done at the 1932 session, we can at least feel confident that the next Legislature will have some definite material as a basis for constructive action. The scope of the resolve is broad. The joint committee is evidently aware of its responsibility and is already actively at work."

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets talk.
5:15 "Toe Ticklers"; orchestra; soloist.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio: Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Edward Jardon, tenor.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Ray Meyers of the "Nautilus."
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 Nautical sketch.
28:15 Ronnie and Van, songs.
8:30 NBC, Death Valley Days Sketch.
9:00 NBC, Sinclair Weiner Minstrels.
9:30 NBC, Canada Dry; Jack Benny; Olsen Orchestra; Ethel Shutta.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 NBC, Johnson Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 NBC, "Fish" story.
10:45 News; time; weather.
10:02 Sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 RKO Midnight Frolic.
12:00 NBC, Olympic Games résumé.

WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)

5:00-6:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; organ.
7:00 Kendall Harney Concert Ensemble.
7:20 Recreational talk, Commissioner W. P. Long.
7:30 NBC, Maxwell Orchestra; soloist.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Soconyland Sketch: "More Fish."
8:30 NBC, Firestone Orchestra; Richard Crooks, tenor; Harvey Firestone Jr.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies; soloist.
9:30 NBC, Parade of the States: "Rhode Island"; soloist; chorus; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, National Radio Forum: Hon. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State.
10:30 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Chieftains.
11:45 NBC, Baron Lee's Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:15 Shepard Musical Sketchbook.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:45 Adventures of Bart and Mike.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Musical; "Road Helps."
6:30 Lighthouse News Exchange.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, soloists; dance music.
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 "Voice of the Violin."
8:45 CBS, Col. Stoopnagle and Budd.
9:00 CBS, "Manhattan Serenaders."
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Bourjois Orchestra; soloists.
9:45 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
10:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters, orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio period; news flashes.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 Local and CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Dance music.
5:15 p. m.—CBS, "Romance"; soloist; Westphal Orchestra.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS, Tommy Christian's Orchestra.
6:00 CBS, Irene Beasley; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:30 Time announcement; baseball.
6:36 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Funnyboners Trio.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Big Brother Bob Emery.
7:30 Carl Moore's Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 CBS, Four Clubmen, male quartet.
8:45 Yankee Network interview.
9:00 Johnny Hamp's Kentucky Serenaders.
9:30 Organ recital, and soloist.
10:00 Studio period; news.
10:15 CBS, "Surprise Package"; soloist; quartet; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Charles Carlile, tenor.
11:15 CBS, Olympic Games summaries.
11:30 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—Business news period.
10:35 a. m.—Studio soloists.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:35 p. m.—Parents' Question Box.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service: The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, and other authorized literature.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:30 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:45 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Matinée Revue.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Musical and Studio.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Pie Plant Pete."
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cherrio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio period.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Gretchen McMullen.
10:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
12:00 noon—NBC, G. E. Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:45 p. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
1:15-3:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:00 p. m.—Boston Popular Revue.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, Dancing by the Sea.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Atlantic City Musicale.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:15 p. m.—Braves-Pittsburgh, Fred Hoey, reporting.

WEEKLY DIVIDEND CHANGES

Unfavorable dividend changes in the last week totaled 43, compared with 50 in the preceding week, the Standard Statistics Company reports. Favorable changes numbered 8, compared with 6.

Registered at Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

H. E. Meginness, Terre Haute, Ind.
Mrs. Rose Jonas, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary E. Stanford, Evanston, Ill.
Homer M. Wherry, Washington, Penna.
Jessie, L. Wherry, Washington, Penna.
Edward H. Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. D. R. Peterson, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Jean Roberts Prennd, New York, N. Y.
F. Theodore Prennd, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Helen F. Blohm, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Cecelia Haebe, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mrs. Altona J. Fisher, Schenectady, N. Y.
Mrs. Louise M. Paraghty, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Dorothea D. Dulin, Detroit, Mich.
Bert V. Robinson, Cleveland, Ohio.
Wm. F. Plagenz, Cleveland, Ohio.
Harold L. Ransom, Newport, N. H.
Mrs. Clara E. Hart, Washington, D. C.
Leslie G. Moyles, Floral Park, N. Y.
Nellie E. Harris, Port Arthur, Texas.
Porter H. Harris Jr., Port Arthur, Texas.
Miss Edith Wood Andrews, Big Indian, N. Y.
Frances H. Andrews, Big Indian, N. Y.
Mrs. Stella Eiseman, New York, N. Y.
Jess G. Snider, Greenfield, Ind.
Mrs. Tillie Hart Roggentiss, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Ruby Hart Holdorf, Morton Grove, Ill.
Mrs. Fannie Rinewalt, Washington, D. C.
Nora Chandler Snider, Greenfield, Ind.
Georgia Woodgate, Greenwood, Ind.
Alice H. Woodgate, Greenwood, Ind.
Mrs. B. J. Hill, New Rochelle, N. Y.
B. J. Hill, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Mrs. Charles Dent, Shamokin, Penna.
Charles Dent, Shamokin, Penna.
Mrs. Evelyn Brownfield, Elizabeth, N. J.
W. E. Armitage, St. Louis, Mo.
R. W. Kendall, New York, N. Y.
Freda F. Beck, Brooklyn, N. Y.
James H. Beck, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Chancellor L. Jenks, Evanston, Ill.
Chancellor L. Jenks, Evanston, Ill.
Mrs. Frank W. Stoddard, Northampton, Mass.
Frank W. Stoddard, Northampton, Mass.
Mrs. Mary E. Pugh, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Esther L. Pugh, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Norman E. Pugh, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Mrs. Norma R. Knoche, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Mrs. Ivy G. Still, El Paso, Texas.
Mrs. Augusta Barhydt, Albuquerque, N. M.
Bette K. Thornton, Miami, Fla.
Mrs. Margaret J. Briggs, Chicago, Ill.
Edward S. Briggs, Chicago, Ill.
Lelia A. Turner, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Genevieve Tompkins, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Sarah B. Jenkins, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
T. A. Jenkins, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Lola Austin, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. J. T. Luby, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Emily S. Ward, Olean, N. Y.
Mrs. M. MacClure, New York, N. Y.
Margaret Dougherty, Orange, Mass.
Emily B. Tavel, Waterbury, Conn.
B. M. Reinhold, Watertown, Conn.
Mrs. Daisy Witherell, Newark, N. J.
L. J. Witherell, Newark, N. J.
Mrs. H. T. Durant, New York, N. Y.
Miss Jeanette Lubin, New York, N. Y.
Marie J. Adams, New York, N. Y.
Olive J. Fox, New York, N. Y.
May A. Atchison, E. Millstone, N. J.
Edna C. Edinger, Passaic, N. J.
Mrs. Josephine Dant, New York, N. Y.
Miss Hermine Dant, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Hazel B. Hutaff, Bronxville, N. Y.
Mrs. Christine E. Sproull, Burlington, Vt.
Mrs. Nancy S. Bullen, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Mrs. I. E. Harrod, Burlington, Vt.
Mrs. Chester A. Swift, Los Angeles, Calif.
Miss Jo Curren, Columbus, Ohio.
Mrs. Marie Smith Wrede, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Josephine W. Batts, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Ella M. Adams, Long Island, N. Y.
Mrs. J. E. Lessler, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Alice G. Wright, Jamaica, N. Y.
Mrs. Mae Copland Flamhaft, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Margaret Spenetta, South Bend, Ind.
Mrs. K. S. Claxton, Covington, Ky.
K. S. Claxton, Covington, Ky.
Miss Nina L. Butler, Coraopolis, Penna.
Mrs. Nellie E. K. Volz, Olean, N. Y.
Mrs. J. M. Steinfeld, Brooklyn, N. Y.
J. M. Steinfeld, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SUNDAY

Mrs. Hattie L. Young, Claremont, N. Y.
Mary Jennette Keyas, Claremont, N. H.
Agnes Noble Delamore, Claremont, N. H.
Mabel I. Padelford, Fillmore, Calif.
Charles W. Padelford, Fillmore, Calif.
Lillian Beran, Hollis, L. I., N. Y.
Laura J. Bliss, Springfield, Mass.
Sarah E. Bliss, Springfield, Mass.
John A. Barron, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Hazel Barron, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Verna Barron, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Mrs. George J. Halpin, Stamford, Conn.
John H. Halpin, Stamford, Conn.
W. C. Jackson, Stamford, Conn.
Geralda Pheatt Hoffman, Toledo, Ohio.
Clare J. Hoffman, Toledo, Ohio.
August J. Mayer, Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.
Anna E. Mayer, Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.
Miss Lucille Taccard, Princeton, N. Y.
Miss Laura M. Bailey, Sauquoit, N. Y.
Mrs. E.Brantigam, East Orange, N. J.
Mrs. E. B. Walker, East Orange, N. J.
Andrew Walker, East Orange, N. J.
Mrs. M. Zolzer, East Orange, N. J.
Miss Sarah H. Griffiths, Bridgeport, Conn.
Gertrude E. Marsh, Danbury, Conn.
Louise M. Poggendorf, Danville, Ill.
Elsie B. Hoffman, Maspeth Heights, L. I., N. Y.
Henrietta Mitchell, Yonkers, N. Y.
Miriam D. King, Yonkers, N. Y.
Miss S. Euphemia Aicken, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Edna J. Bowles, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Belle Van Riper Scott, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Anna M. Smith, Meriden, Conn.
Arthur C. Smith, Meriden, Conn.
Mrs. Lulu W. Lamphier, Meriden, Conn.
A. A. Lamphier, Meriden, Conn.
Edith J. Bode, San Francisco, Calif.
William G. Bode, San Francisco, Calif.
Edna R. MacMartin, W. Springfield, Mass.
W. A. MacMartin, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Nettie O. Fox, Syracuse, N. Y.
Suzanne B. Kreuger, Columbus, Ohio.
Mrs. D. H. Menzel, Mt. Hamilton, Calif.
F. E. Elderington, Queens Village, N. Y.
Anna M. Balle, Brooklyn Heights, N. Y.
Vincent Sim, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Harry S. Rapson, Prince Edward Island, Canada.
Walter Powell, Philadelphia, Penna.
Mrs. W. Powell, Philadelphia, Penna.
William Powell, Philadelphia, Penna.
Ernest Walter Reece, Birmingham, Eng.
Charles Moore, Barnt Green, Birmingham, Eng.
Effie Berkheimer, St. Paul, Minn.
Glacia F. Cole, Minneapolis, Minn.
Annie Ashford, England.
Diana Beckett, Ireland.
Minnie Newell, England.
Mrs. Amy Parsons, Birmingham, Eng.

MAJOR NEWS DEVELOPMENTS

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—Wall Street anticipates a number of major news developments this week which may have considerable bearing on investment sentiment. At the top of the news calendar is President Hoover's acceptance speech on Thursday. Then two important railroad conferences, one on the eastern consolidation scheme and the other between railroad and government authorities respecting Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans for putting freight equipment in repair; and finally the expected announcement of the formation of the corporation to extend credits for commodity purchases.

Payment of Debts Advised by Borah

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 8 (AP)—Opposition to the extension of the international debt moratorium was stressed here yesterday in a telegram from Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, read at the opening session of the Newport summer conference, recently organized by Mr. Richard Washburn Child. The Senator did, however, favor "a program which gives reasonable assurance to American taxpayers that they will receive better than the debts."

Further moratorium would not materially help conditions, the Senator said. "Readjustment on a basis of capacity to pay would be almost equally ineffective. Neither or both would open markets or start trade. But, if the post-war program, as reparations, debts, armaments, restoration of gold standard, stabilization of silver for the Orient can be accepted, then I am willing to see the debt used in any way to make the program a success."

Mr. Child predicted that the United States might be the scene within two years of an international conference, and stressed the need for a permanent institution to confer upon foreign affairs "without politicians or collegians."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Films

Fine Arts—"Die Lindenwirten vom Rhein." Continuous 1 to 11.
Paramount and Uptown—"Congorilla."
RKO Keith's—"American Madness."

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Kiwanis Club: Luncheon meeting, address, "More and Better Business and How to Get It," by Mr. Dan S. Hickey, Boston City Club, 12:15.

Children's Museum of Fine Arts: Motion picture lecture, "Anchors Aweigh," j; games and activities, all day; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Guidance in the galleries, 11.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Far Eastern Art in Printed Reproductions Made in Japan; American Silver by John Coney; Modern American Prints; Modern French Prints, Aquatints by Goya; English Mezzotints of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries; Designs in Color by Anne Allen; Engravings by Stefano della Bella.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Winslow Homer water colors. Through the summer. Paintings by Professor Pope. Copies of twelfth century Heike Scrolls. French drawings of the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Engravings and Etchings by Old and Modern Masters from the Collection of Herbert C. Pell, Esq.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Harvard University, Cambridge—Summer exhibition of contemporary German art.

Boston Public Library—Treasure Room: Exhibit of Washingtonia. To be continued indefinitely.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures. Through July and August.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Summer exhibition of water colors and small paintings.

Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square—Colored etchings by Louis Icart. Through Aug. 20.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 667 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition of French and American paintings.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings from Doughty to Twachtman.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Summer exhibitions.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Drawings by Charles Livingston Bull.

The Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Pictures by children of 17 English schools.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking. Continuing through summer months.

Fred Olsson's Art Shop, 9 Boylston Street, Harvard Square, Cambridge—Paintings by Arthur Musgrave.

Whadjo Gallery, 168 Dartmouth Street—General exhibition.

The Currier Gallery of Art, Manchester, N. H.—Exhibition of oil paintings and prints by contemporary American painters. Water colors by John Whorf. Both from Aug. 15 through Oct. 2.

Hingham Center (Mass.), The Print Corner—Fifth annual summer exhibition by various etchers and engravers. Through Sept. 10.

Fitchburg (Mass.), Art Center—Exhibition arranged to illustrate various techniques in art. Through Aug. 31.

Andover (Mass.) artists in group exhibition—At the Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Academy, Andover. Continuing through Aug. 20.

Ogunquit (Maine) Art Center—Tenth annual exhibition of paintings and etchings. Continuing until Sept. 15.

Ogunquit (Maine) Art Association.—Third annual summer exhibition. At Association gallery at Ogunquit Beach. Through August.

North Shore Art Association—Tenth annual summer exhibition. East Gloucester (Mass.). Through Sept. 10.

Rockport (Mass.) Art Association.—Twelfth annual summer exhibition. At the Old Tavern on Main Street. Continuing through Sept. 10.

Gloucester Society of Artists—Second of summer group exhibitions of paintings and sculpture. At the society's Eastern Point road gallery. Continuing through Aug. 16.

Lyme (Conn.) Art Association—Annual summer exhibition of oil paintings and sculpture. Continuing through Sept. 11.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; slightly cooler tonight; moderate westerly winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy and slightly cooler except on the east coast tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy.

Rest of New England States: Fair and slightly cooler tonight; Tuesday afir.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh westerly winds over south portion, and moderate southwest, shifting to west winds over north portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Period Aug. 8 to Aug. 13, Inclusive: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Showers over north portion and a possibility of local showers over south portion at the beginning of the week; showers again Wednesday or Thursday; not so warm over north portion at the beginning of the week; cooler about Thursday; otherwise seasonable temperatures.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	74	76	Montreal	66	74
Bismarck	48	80	Nantucket	74	80
Boston	75	81	New Orleans	80	92
Buffalo	66	78	New York	74	76
Calgary	48	82	Norfolk, Va.	76	82
Charleston	78	92	North Platte	62	82
Chicago	62	82	Philadelphia	76	86
Cincinnati	68	80	Phoenix, Ariz.	84	106
Denver	64	82	Pittsburgh	68	82
Eastport, Me.	56	66	Portland, Me.	68	80
Hatteras	80	88	Raleigh	78	90
Honolulu, T.H. (7 p.m. Aug. 7)	78	82	St. Louis	72	84
			St. Paul	56	78
Helena, Mont.	60	90	Salt Lake City	72	94
Huron, S. D.	56	80	San Francisco	54	60
Jacksonville,	80	86	SantaFe, N.M.	56	78
Kansas City	72	82	Seattle	56	74
Key West	86	92	Tampa	82	92
Los Angeles	62	74	Washington	76	92
Memphis	74	88	Wichita, Kan.	68	84
Miami, Fla.	89	90	Williston, N.D.	50	82

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, Aug. 8.
B—Maximum Aug. 7.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Monday 4:37 p. m., Tuesday 5:08 a. m.
Height of Tides, 10 feet, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:25 p. m.

Weekday Radiocasts Of Christian Science

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Series," Tuesday afternoons, 3:30-4:00, E. D. S. T., Station WBSO, Babson Park, Mass., 970kc-326m, auspices of Manager of Committees on Publication.

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:45-8:00 a. m., C. D. S. T., Station WBBM, 770kc-389m, auspices Committee on Publication for Illinois.

TORONTO—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. D. S. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m, auspices Committee on Publication for Ontario.

HAMILTON, Ont.—Mondays and Wednesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., E. D. S. T., Station CKOC, 880kc-340.7m, auspices Committee on Publication for Ontario.

New Bedford Mercury Has 125th Anniversary

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 8 (AP)—The New Bedford Mercury, one of the oldest newspapers published in the United States, today is celebrating its 125th anniversary. Established in 1807 as a weekly publication by Mr. Benjamin Lindsey of Boston, it became a daily in 1831. Its present editor, Mr. Zepaniah W. Pease, has been associated with the Mercury for more than 50 years.

The Mercury will not be affected by the consolidation of two of this city's three daily newspapers which took place last Saturday. The New Bedford Standard - Mercury announced a merger of the Evening and Sunday Standard with the Daily and Sunday Times under the names of the Standard-Times and Sunday Standard-Times.

VOTE--Offices to Be Filled

MAINE and MASSACHUSETTS

Only Presidential Electors will be voted for in Maine at the Nov. 8 election this year. All other officers will be elected at the Sept. 12 state election. These include a Governor, three members to the United States House of Representatives, 33 state senators and 151 state representatives, and various county officers, differing somewhat in the several counties but including judges and registers of probate, clerks of the courts, sheriffs, county attorneys and county commissioners.

In Massachusetts the following officers will be elected in November: Presidential electors, 15 members to the United States House of Representatives, Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney-General, councilors from each council district, state senators and representatives, two county commissioners in each county, except Nantucket and Suffolk, and sheriffs.

Registered voters in Massachusetts should ascertain whether their names are on the voters' list. If not, they should re-register before Aug. 31, if they wish to vote in the Sept. 20 primary at which all officers, except presidential electors, will be nominated.

Registration for voting also is required in Maine. To qualify, an elector must be a citizen of the United States, 21 years of age, a resident of the State three months preceding election day, and must be able to read the State Constitution in English. Also, anyone who was a qualified voter in Maine on Jan. 4, 1893, and those who were more than 60 years of age on that date, may vote. Those physically unable to read are exempt from the reading qualification. No pauper, person under guardianship or Indian not taxed may vote.

Registration offices will be open on the following days: In cities of more than 50,000 inhabitants, through Aug. 26 and Oct. 3-24; in cities of less than 50,000 and more than 25,000, Aug. 23-Sept. 2 and Oct. 20-31; in cities of less than 25,000 and more than 10,000, Aug. 30-Sept. 7 and Oct. 28-Nov. 3; in towns of 3000 or more, two days between Aug. 11 and 18; in towns having 500 or more registered voters and in cities of less than 3000 population, Sept. 8-10, and in towns containing less than 500 voters, day of election.

This series of articles, under the headings: Have You Registered? Balloting by Mail, Offices to be Filled, Issues Before Electorate, Vote—How Many Women Do? and Candidates on Prohibition, is running each Monday, Wednesday and Friday of publication, up to Nov. 2. The topics are handled separately or grouped in each article. Geographical division is made by states, singly or together, so their names may appear more than once.

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NEW YORK PINS SEAWAY TREATY ON POWER ISSUE

(Continued from Page 1)

side of the international rapids must be in accordance with New York law.

In the Empire State's view, power development overshadows shipping aspects of the proposed lakes-to-sea waterway, Mr. Cosgrove explained. Any attempt to make power pay for the project, thereby raising rates of New York consumers in order to benefit shippers of the mid-west, cannot win the State's approval, he added.

Cosgrove States Case

Yet representatives of the federal administration have declared that it was their original intention to "burden power with all the traffic would bear," Mr. Cosgrove asserted. In addition, Washington has asked New York to assume a share of the cost "exceeding by many millions of dollars," he said, "the combined cost of the development for both navigation and power in the American half of the international section of the river."

While New York is dissatisfied with these policies, it "earnestly desires the early initiation of the project," and is ready to "coöperate with the Federal Government in any plans which conform with the State's policy as expressed in the law," the spokesman continued.

Observers at the institute interpreted these echoes of relations between policies of Washington and New York as references to current differences between President Hoover and Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt on the power issue in their campaigns for the Presidency. These political aspects of the discussion were minimized, however.

The broader question of coöperation between the Federal Government and a state "heavily involved" in a treaty, was nevertheless stressed. Mr. Cosgrove pointed out that representatives of New York were uninformed as to the terms of the treaty "until they were printed in the newspapers."

Tremendous Power Available

A comparison of this aloof policy of the national capital with that of Canada, which has already reached an agreement with the Province of Ontario on the division of costs, was made by Dr. Walter W. McLaren, executive secretary of the Institute, who presided.

Both speakers emphasized the tremendous volume of power available when the entire outpouring of the Great Lakes basin, falling 90 feet in one stretch of 48 miles, is harnessed. Mr. Cosgrove pointed out that when the 22,000 cubic feet of water a second is impounded and forced through turbines it will generate 2,200,000 horsepower of electrical power.

This will exceed the combined capacity of the Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals, Hoover Dam on the Colorado, the Schoellkopf Station at Niagara Falls and the Conowingo development on the Susquehanna River, he added. If operated to the full capacity permitted by the flow of the river, the output, he estimated, will be about 13,000,000,000 kilowatt hours a year, or the entire amount sold by all light and power enterprises in the United States to domestic customers in 1930.

Since one-half of this colossal power will be generated on the New York end of international dams, that State demands consideration of its power policies, Mr. Cosgrove held. He described those policies as based on the concept of power as public property, since it is generated by water flowing over a riverbed repeatedly ruled by courts to be state property.

Aim Is Cheap Power

New York's aim is therefore to insure its residents cheap power, an aim that is trampled down in the purpose of making power pay for the waterway, he explained. One effect of high rates would be to drive manufacturers across the river into Canada, Mr. Cosgrove added. Another would be to levy a virtual tax on homes, farms and industries, to carry waterways.

Cheap power is so vital to economic activity, Mr. Cosgrove concluded, that if the two federal governments should decide against the deep waterway project, in his opinion the power development will "certainly go forward in the near future anyway."

Since New York's coöperation in the project is fundamental to its success, observers at the institute viewed Mr. Cosgrove's analysis as a contribution toward smoothing the way to ratification.

Two round tables today reiterated opposition to tariff policies of the United States. Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, director of the International Institute of Education, told his seminar on Latin-American civilization that walls against imports from the South are having the effect of stopping exports in that direction as well. This decline amounts to 70 per cent in some instances, he reported.

Prof. Arnold J. Toynbee of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London, extended this reasoning to include all industrial nations. When they all try to become "the workshop of the world," they suffer from lack of coöperation, he held.

Importance of giving labor adequate means to buy its own products was stressed as a main feature of the present "surplus economy," at the round table presided over by Prof. T. E. Gregory of the London School of Economics.

Reparations Become History

(Continued from Page 1)

exacerbated national animosities, provoked perpetual friction, and rendered the establishment of peace impossible.

Statesmen on both banks of the Rhine have truly striven for peace, but they have been handicapped and hampered by reparations. They soon saw that real progress could not be made until the battle of reparations was ended. Successively, they have reduced the amount until at the time of Lausanne Conference it stood at the relatively low figure of 34,000,000,000 marks. But there was only one thing that could have any lasting effect—the complete obliteration of reparations.

The original mistake was in supposing that Germany would be willing to pay reparations over several generations. It would only pay under coercion, and coercion is a kind of warfare, and could not be applied for a lengthy span of time.

* * *

The Germans knew better in 1871. They imposed, after the victory over France, an indemnity of 5,000,000,000 francs. It was a substantial sum for the period, but the point is that it could be, and was, paid almost immediately. A subscription of 2,000,000,000 for the war indemnity was authorized in June, 1871, and another of 3,000,000,000 in July, 1872; and many times the sum demanded were obtained and paid over. France any Germany were, in a few years, at peace.

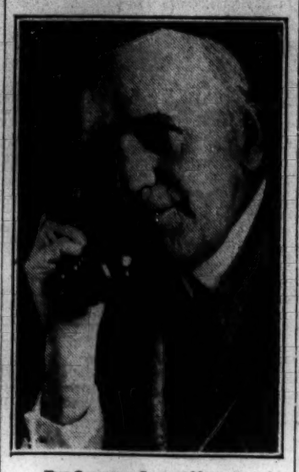
The hatchet was buried. There was no prolonged dispute. The war was over and paid for. However much the war may be condemned, it was at any rate settled speedily. But the war which began in 1914 was kept alive by the endeavor to collect, and the endeavor to refuse, reparations.

At last common sense has prevailed. The faults of Lausanne may be forgiven and forgotten; because Lausanne, at any rate, has made an end of the mischievous system of reparations. Europe can now truly look for the effective conclusion of peace.

OLD COLONY TRUST REPORT

Old Colony Trust Associates reports for the six months to June 30 net income of $322,505, or 86 cents a share on the approximately 376,560 shares of stock which received the July 1 quarterly dividend of 15 cents a share. In the first six months of 1931 net income was $456,224, or $1.14 a share on 400,000 shares.

He Heads New Board To Ease Mortgages



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR © Keystone-Underwood

FRANKLIN W. FORT

Chapin Sets Stride For Hoover Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

tering coöperative gardens to furnish work and food for the idle.

In most cases industry, relief agencies, universities and county agricultural authorities joined state organizations to obtain land and direct planting and harvesting of truck crops, promising fresh food for willing workers. Surpplus foodstuffs are canned to assure food during the coming winter.

In Georgia, surroundings took on scenes reminiscent of war time as two "divisions" of a self-help army reconnoitered to grub fields under a county-managed plan. The Red Cross at Birmingham, Ala., had 100 community gardens flourishing.

Memphis, Tenn., appropriated $10,000 for gardening projects, with penal institutions canning the surplus and citizens donating enough seeds to plant 2500 vacant lots.

Kentucky miners, 20,000 strong, forsook the pick for the hoe, and the Quaker Society of Friends there took funds left over from war-time relief to encourage production of chickens, cows and hogs.

Indiana and Illinois with industry coöperating in offers of land, estimated 60,000 persons were successfully producing garden foods for their own support.

Ohio, too, joined the back-to-the-land trek—four cities, especially. In Lorain and Barberton, municipal governments furnished plots. Akron's municipal plots were supplemented by lands from industry. Cleveland's 2890 gardeners not only obtained food, but won prizes for the best looking and highest yielding crops.

The American Legion sounded a peace-time call in Nebraska and 500 needy veterans took to the hoe. Minneapolis civic and commercial organizations obtained 72 acres to support 476 families and St. Paul put 260 families at work tilling the soil.

Thrift gardens in Iowa encourage the idle to make hay while the sun shines—Linn County alone having 6000 at work. Oklahoma, Texas, and other states report like employment—giving the unemployed honest labor instead of a dole.

A slightly different situation exists in California where there is a surplus of edible foodstuffs. Mr. Dudley Moulton, state director of agriculture, took on the emergency office of food administrator and with his advisory council arranged for unemployed to transport foods from the farms to fill empty tables in the cities.

But gardens alone are not the only projects to afford work for the idle. Clinton County, Iowa, gave the unemployed an ax to hew away their depressions by chopping on a county woodpile.

Mrs. Charles P. Summerall, wife of the Major-General, heads a sewing club to aid the unfortunate in Charleston, S. C., and similar groups function throughout the South.

Home Loan Bank Board Soon to Organize Under F. W. Fort as Chairman

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—Organization of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board is scheduled some time this week following the naming by President Hoover Saturday of its five members. Former Representative Franklin W. Fort (R.) of New Jersey was chosen by the President to head the board of administration for the system which promises new stability in home financing.

Other members of the board are Mr. William E. Best, of Pittsburgh, Penna.; Dr. John M. Gries of Rosewood, Ohio, Republicans; and Mr. Nathan Adams of Dallas, Texas and Mr. Morton Bodfish of Chicago, Democrats.

Mr. W. C. Miller of Washington, president-elect of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, holds that the law is "greatly encouraging for the year ahead." If the new system is broadly organized it should prove a "powerful influence for better appraisal for home loans and more uniform mortgage methods," he says.

Under provisions of the bill, eight to 12 banks are to be established in various parts of the country. Their capital, $125,000,000, will be initially subscribed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Member institutions will be required gradually to absorb the capital.

Building and loan associations, insurance companies, and savings banks are eligible for membership. Member organizations will be able to borrow from the new bank system upon presentation of sound home mortgage collateral. Resources for the banks will be acquired by issuance of debentures and notes, backed by the obligations of members.

The Government will step out when the new bank system gets in perfect running order. President Hoover has explained that the good offices of the Government and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will be used to set up coöperative action among these member institutions to mobilize their credit and resources. "The purpose of the system," as defined by the President, "is both to meet the present emergency and to build up home ownership on more favorable terms than exist today."

Mr. Fort, chairman of the board, is president of the Lincoln National Bank of Newark, N. J.; president of the Sussex Fire Insurance Company of Newark; vice-president of the New Jersey Insurance Company; an officer in other insurance companies.

Chicago Artists Emulate Farmers By Spreading Wares on Roadside

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 8—It is "Market Day" for art in Chicago. Like farmers who sell their corn and beans in the city streets, scores of artists here have spread out their paintings on park benches along Michigan Avenue and are offering their wares for sale to the crowds that come to gaze and shop.

The first free outside art fair, to continue all week, is bringing out a number of recognized artists. All the entrants need to do is to find a park bench, ask the sitters to get off, pull the bench into place along a gravel walk in Grant Park, and prop up their canvases for display.

Some of the artists confess they feel very timid about meeting the public outside a gallery atmosphere. One young man, with a sense of advertising values, displayed newspaper clippings on his work and in a neatly lettered sign told that his paintings, to be bought from $2 up, are done by an artist represented in the collections of Otto Kahn and Charles M. Schwab.

As the crowds grew bigger after noon on the opening day, when the office people came down to see the fair, the artists began to feel more at ease. Some people stopped to have their portraits made at 75 cents a sketch.

Everybody seemed to discard the strict formality that associates itself with art. A picture framing concern across the boulevard, catching the idea, set one of its salesmen to work with a home-made megaphone at its fifth story window shouting down to the potential customers across the street, "Right this way for your picture frames."

Miss Cati Mount, volunteer manager of the art fair, was convinced that many people were learning for the first time to be on friendly terms with art, and were realizing that some paintings at least were within their pocketbooks.

Hoover Held Ready To Push Sales Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 8—That President Hoover will recommend substitution of a general sales tax in place of the present special taxes, should it become necessary to continue the present amount of levy, was predicted yesterday by Representative Allen T. Treadway (R.), dean of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress, in a statement issued through the Republican state committee.

Mr. Treadway did not believe that the tax measure which became a law represented the best opinion either of the Ways and Means Committee or of the House of Representatives. "The fairest and best way to have met the deficit in federal receipts," he declared, "would have been through a manufacturers' excise tax, but this was defeated by the House."

The new law, Mr. Treadway pointed out, is not a systematic tax measure. "It is not fair to the people," he stated, "but it is the best that could be secured under the circumstances. Should it be necessary to continue levying as heavy taxes as are contained in this law, I am confident that the President will recommend the substitution of the manufacturers' excise tax, instead of the present special taxes."

Motion Pictures

"American Madness"

RKO Keith Theater—"American Madness," a Columbia production, directed by Frank Capra, with Walter Huston, Kay Johnson, Pat O'Brien, Constance Cummings and Gavin Gordon.

"American Madness," a screen dramatization of certain aspects of present-day financial conditions, is a thriller without an offending note. Reflecting less obviously than some of its predecessors the idea of centralizing the action around a hotel, a skyscraper or a transatlantic steamer, it projects a big national bank as hero. It humanizes the bank and makes it as warm and likable and friendly as its whole-hearted president, sturdily embodied in Mr. Walter Huston.

We see beautiful symmetry of the bank's orderly operation, the backstage playfulness of those clerks who sometimes look so remote and imposing behind a teller's window. We glimpse the interest of their private lives without leaving the building, except in a few short sequences—those interests that knit together into a terrifying crisis that nearly wrecks the bank. It becomes our bank, in whose welfare we are vitally concerned.

A board of directors, representing the colder qualities of the banking business, opposes Mr. Dickson in his warm-hearted way of financing small business men on faith in character. He will keep money in circulation; they would hoard it in vaults. They would depose the quixotic president who quotes Alexander Hamilton to them. The default of a weakling cashier brings disaster and almost gives the battle to the opposing board. Fear and false rumor start a run on the bank, which swells very near to riot. The directors and other big business men in the city refuse to help. But through the loyalty of the assistant cashier, Matt, en route to advancement via that precious quality, and finely exhibited by the somewhat stolid methods of Mr. Pat O'Brien, the bank and its president are saved from ruin. Matt telephones all the small business men, whom Mr. Dickson has helped to their feet during difficult times, and they troop in waving high the paper money they will deposit and proclaiming their trust loudly and a little overpointedly, but with effect. Complications involving the boss's wife, and the sub-love story of his faithful henchman, entwine the story.

"American Madness" catches the glitter of at least one facet of myriad America. It should have a helpful influence on finance and aid in bestirring greater confidence among the people. M. L.

BAND TO VISIT MONTREAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que.—Members of the Marion Concert Band of Marion, N. Y., numbering 50 persons and accompanied by members of the Marion Board of Trade, will visit Montreal, Aug. 27 and 28. Each year the town of Marion provides a trip for the bandsmen.

Chinese Artists Decorate Temple For Chicago Fair

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 8—A typewritten slip dictated by a Chinese merchant helped bring Hwa-Ting Shun and Ping-Chen Chang, mural artists, from northern China to Chicago, where they have an important commission.

"We cannot speak English. Please excuse us. We are going to Chicago," their identification ticket read. They had it prepared on their way here with the help of a Chinese business man they met on the first lap of their long voyage.

Their work here does not require a knowledge of English. They are to complete the murals and supervise the painting of a Lama Temple at Chicago's 1933 World's Fair, and they are working here under one of their countrymen, Yuan-hsi Kuo, Chinese architect directing the erection of the temple.

This copy of an ancient Oriental building, now nearing completion on the Chicago lake front, at the downtown terminal of the exposition grounds is in contrast to the other buildings of the Century of Progress, which are of modernistic design.

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HELEN JACOBS DOUBLE WINNER

Defeats Mrs. Harper for Singles Honors at Maidstone Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST HAMPTON, L. I., N. Y., Aug. 8—Helen M. Jacobs swept the finals of the annual invitation tournament for women of the Maidstone Club here on Saturday, as she defeated Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, her fellow Californian, in the singles, and then combined with Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., to win the semifinal and final rounds of the doubles. She also celebrated her birthday, and her first victory at East Hampton. Mrs. Moody defeated her in 1928, her last appearance here, and Mrs. Mallory was victor in 1927, when she made her début.

Miss Jacobs led all the way in both sets against her Oakland opponent, but the slightest let up on her part found Mrs. Harper ready to take advantage of every turn, and start to overtake the Berkeley girl. In each set Miss Jacobs led at 5—0, but dropped the next three games in the first set and the sixth game in the second. The score was 6—3, 6—1.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn and Josephine N. Cruickshank, last year winners, were put out in one of the semifinal matches, by Virginia Hilleary and Mrs. Walter A. Burke Jr., the former Dorothy A. Andrus, after being several times within a point of victory in straight sets, by a score of 5—7, 10—8, 6—1. Then Miss Jacobs and Miss Palfrey galloped through their semifinal and final matches with ease, defeating Mrs. Harper and Carolin Babcock, 6—3, 6—3, and then Mrs. Burke and Miss Hilleary, 6—3, 6—4. The summary:

MAIDSTONE CLUB INVITATIONAL WOMEN'S TENNIS TOURNAMENT

SINGLES—Final Round

Helen M. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, Calif., 6—3, 6—1.

DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn and Josephine N. Cruickshank defeated Virginia Hilleary and Mrs. Walter A. Burke Jr., 5—7, 10—8, 6—1.

Helen M. Jacobs and Sarah H. Palfrey defeated Mrs. Harper and Carolin Babcock, 6—3, 6—3.

Final Round

Miss Jacobs and Miss Palfrey defeated Mrs. Burke and Miss Hilleary, 6—3, 6—4.

Sidney B. Wood Jr. Defeats Mangin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., N. Y., Aug. 8—Once more Sidney B. Wood Jr. has managed to defeat his chief rival in the local tennis field, pending the return of the Davis Cup team, as the result of the final round in the men's singles of the invitation tournament of the Meadow Club, on Saturday, when he conquered Gregory S. Mangin in a five-set match at 4—6, 6—2, 6—3, 12—14, 7—5. He had defeated Mangin at Sea Bright the week before, but the Newark youth made a far better battle on this occasion, and even led at 4—2 in the final set.

But the greater court craft of Wood, coming to his aid when apparently close to defeat, enabled him to outplay his opponent, and run out the match after more than three hours of play and 65 games.

Wilbur F. Coen Jr. of Kansas City and Edward Jacobs, the Baltimore lefthander, ninth in the national ranking, captured the doubles final after an uphill battle from the new California pair, Henry M. Culley and Keith Gledhill of Santa Barbara, 6—4, 1—6, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3. Gledhill was placed second last year, with his former partner, H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. The summary:

MEADOW CLUB INVITATIONAL MEN'S TENNIS SINGLES—Final Round

Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., 4—6, 6—2, 6—3, 12—14, 7—5.

DOUBLES—Final Round

Wilbur F. Coen Jr. and Edward Jacobs defeated Henry M. Culley and Keith Gledhill, 6—4, 1—6, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	59	47	.557
Chicago	57	48	.543
Boston	56	52	.519
Philadelphia	56	53	.514
Brooklyn	55	53	.509
New York	50	55	.476
St. Louis	49	56	.467
Cincinnati	47	65	.420

RESULTS AUG. 6

Boston 4, Cincinnati 3.
Cincinnati 3, Boston 0.
Brooklyn 2, Pittsburgh 1.
Chicago 10, Philadelphia 9.
Chicago 10, Philadelphia 8 (11 innings).
New York 5, St. Louis 1.
St. Louis 10, New York 2.

RESULTS AUG. 7

Boston 2, Pittsburgh 1.
Boston 7, Pittsburgh 6.
Chicago 8, New York 2.
New York 8, Chicago 1.
Brooklyn 6, Cincinnati 1.
Cincinnati 9, Brooklyn 5.
Only games scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	73	35	.676
Cleveland	64	43	.598
Philadelphia	65	44	.596
Washington	59	49	.546
Detroit	54	49	.524
St. Louis	48	58	.453
Chicago	36	68	.346
Boston	26	79	.248

RESULTS AUG. 6

Cleveland 3, Boston 0.
Chicago 10, New York 5.
New York 4, Chicago 1.
Washington 9, Detroit 4.
Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 2.

RESULTS AUG. 7

Detroit 3, Boston 1.
New York 11, St. Louis 5.
New York 9, St. Louis 4.
Chicago 3, Philadelphia 1.
Philadelphia 1, Chicago 0.
Cleveland 7, Washington 4.
Cleveland 6, Washington 2.

Ontario Golfers Defend Trophy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Aug. 8—The Ontario team made a successful defense of the Willingdon trophy, emblematic of the interprovincial team golf championship of Canada, in a 36-hole medal competition played here on Friday and Saturday. The event, which is the curtain-raiser for the Canadian amateur championship, attracted five teams, British Columbia, Manitoba, Quebec, the Maritime Provinces and Ontario. At the half-way mark on Friday night, Manitoba had a three-stroke lead over Ontario and British Columbia, with 312 points, while Quebec was fourth with 316.

Ontario gained the lead on the first nine of the second eighteen and held the advantage despite the strong finish of Quebec and Manitoba.

Par for the Lambton course, where the team match as well as the championship will be played, is 70 but the players found the test most difficult. The low score was a 71 by F. G. Hoblitzel of the Ontario team, a member of the Lambton Club, who shared low honors with S. Leonard of British Columbia on Friday with 74's. Leonard and C. R. Somerville, the Canadian champion, had 73's in the final round.

The amateur championship starts on Monday with a field of 140 competing in the 36-hole qualifying round to determine the 32 players who will continue in match play. The scores:

ONTARIO

F. G. Hoblitzel	74	71	145
C. R. Somerville	78	73	151
J. S. Lewis	82	78	160
J. A. Cameron	81	78	159
Totals	315	300	615

QUEBEC

G. Taylor	78	74	152
T. G. McAthey	78	77	155
H. B. Jaques	80	75	155
E. A. Innes	80	80	160
Totals	316	306	622

MANITOBA

R. Reith	75	76	151
D. Stack	76	77	153
C. L. Hodgman	77	80	157
D. N. Arnott	84	80	164
Totals	312	313	625

BRITISH COLUMBIA

S. Leonard	74	73	147
K. Black	75	76	151
R. Morrison	81	75	156
J. Bell	85	87	172
Totals	315	311	626

MARITIME PROVINCES

P. Streeter	79	83	162
E. O. Turner	87	83	170
J. Harris	90	81	171
C. M. Cain	89	86	175
Totals	345	333	678

FRANCE WINS TEAM ÉPÉE FROM ITALY

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 8 (AP)—Defeating Italy 9 bouts out of 16, France won the team épée championship of the Olympic Games fencing contests last night.

Sword teams from Belgium, France, Italy and the United States qualified Saturday in the semifinals, with the Italian team going into the finals 8 points ahead of France and 10 ahead of the United States. Hungary and Sweden retired from the competition.

Belgium defeated the Mexican team 10 to 5 and tied one bout, while Italy bested Mexico 9 to 1. The United States team and Denmark tied 8 to 8, but the United States won on points. Canada was eliminated Friday.

In the finals France defeated the United States 10 bouts out of 16 and tied one. Italy defeated Belgium 11 bouts and Belgium lost 10 bouts to France, winning four and tying 2. Italy then eliminated the United States, which could win only 6 bouts and tie one.

Winning four individual titles, Sweden today held the Greco-Roman team wrestling championship of the 1932 Olympic Games. Germany, Italy and Finland each catpured one. American grapplers did not compete in this style of wrestling, which permitted holds only above the waist. The champions crowned are:

Bantamweight—Jakob Brendel, Germany.
Featherweight—Giovanni Gozzi, Italy.
Lightweight—Eric Malmberg, Sweden.
Welterweight—Tvar Johansson, Sweden.
Middleweight—Vaino Kohkinen, Finland.
Light Heavyweight—Rudolf Svensson, Sweden.
Heavyweight—Carl Westergren, Sweden.

Kohkinen successfully defended his 1928 title. Johansson became a double winner, having won the middleweight catch-as-catch-can championship last week.

Westergren, a bus driver in Sweden, established somewhat of a record in winning the heavyweight title. He captured the Olympic middleweight crown in 1920 and the light-heavy belt in 1924. Four years ago he met with a mishap in a heavyweight match and was forced to withdraw.

SHOTTON SIGNS FOR THREE YEARS

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8 (AP)—Burton E. Shotton, manager of the Philadelphia National League baseball team, signed a three-year contract to continue in that post, it was announced Saturday by L. C. Ruch, president. Now in his fifth year as manager, Shotton has put the Phillies in the thick of the pennant race this season, and Ruch announced that the contract has been renewed at this time in order to free the leader from thoughts of the future while the club is making a home stretch bid for the championship.

DIVER OSBORNE WINS

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Aug. 8 (AP)—Clinton M. Osborne Jr. of Boston, won the national junior A. A. U. diving championship here Saturday. Osborne who is the New England indoor and outdoor champion, won handily, totaling 113.27 points to 103 for the second place winner, Ben Grady of the New York Athletic Club. Carroll Kring of South Temple, Penna., was third, with 100.21 points. Ten dives were required.

CAYUGA DECLARED WINNER

COBURG, Ont., Aug. 8 (AP)—John Van Voorhis' Cayuga of Rochester, N. Y., today was declared the winner of the 160-mile Freeman Cup yacht race from Rochester to Coburg. Her corrected time was announced as 20h. 33m. 10s.

ARGENTINE WINS MARATHON RACE

(Continued from Page 1)

and Armas Toivonen, Finland, in third place. All three runners eclipsed the former Olympic record of 2h. 32m. 35.8s. There is no official world record.

Back of the three leaders in the Marathon came Duncan M. Wright, Great Britain, who had forged into the lead at the end of 22 miles; but who had found the pace too difficult to continue. Fifth place was won by Seiichiro Tsuda, Japan. Onbal Kin, a compatriot, was sixth. Albert R. Michelsen, who finished seventh, was the first United States runner across the line. Paul de Bruyn, Germany, one of the prewar favorites, finished fifteenth.

Zabala ran a consistent race throughout. He stepped into the lead at the crack of the starter's gun, and held the advantage for the first 15 miles. He was content to let competitors pass him during the next two miles without attempting to increase his pace. At 18 miles Zabala was out in front again and he never again relinquished the lead. At the finish he posed with the Argentine flag for numerous pictures before leaving the stadium with his trainer.

Jean M. Shiley, United States, won the running high jump for women with a leap of 5ft. 5¼in., defeating the favorite, Mildred Babe Didrikson, who jumped 5ft. 5in. for second place. Miss Didrikson cleared the top height, but the judges ruled it out as a "dive" instead of a jump. Her official jump then reverted to her next best mark, 5 feet 5 inches. Both represented the United States. More athletes brought glory to the Stars and Stripes with three brilliant victories in the relay races, each ending in an Olympic and a world record.

Running in the final of the woman's 400-meter relay race, the United States team, composed of Mary L. Carew, Evelyn Furtsch, Annette Rogers, and Wilhelmina von Bremen, running in that order, established an Olympic and world record of 47s. Canada was second and Great Britain was third. The girls actually ran the distance in 46.9s., but tenths of seconds were not allowed in this race.

400-Meter Relay Record

In the men's 400-meter relay final the United States quartet ran the distance in 40s. to better the existing world mark by 6s. The runners were Robert A. Kiesel, Emmett Toppino, Hector M. Dyer, and Frank C. Wykoff, running in that order. Their sprinting and baton-passing were flawless, and when they beat the German four, who placed second, by 10 yards, a record was freely predicted. Italy was third.

Not to be outdone by their sprinting team mates, the United States men's 1600-meter team of Ivan W. Fuqua, Edgar A. Ablowich, Karl D. W. Warner and William A. Carr, ran their race in 3m. 8.2s.; a world and Olympic mark. In an unofficial statement, it was announced that Fuqua ran the first 400 meters in 47.1s.; Ablowich the second in 47.6; Warner the third in 47.3s and Carr the final 400 meters in 46.2s. The British team finished 20 yards behind, winning second place. Third honors went to Canada. Exactly six seconds were clipped from the old Olympic mark, and the former world mark was eclipsed by more than four seconds.

Meanwhile, in the swimming stadium, Japanese swimmers were taking honors in the finals of the 100-meter freestyle for men. This race was won by Yasuji Miyazaki in 58.2s., time that was .2s. slower than Miyazaki made Saturday in the semifinals. Second honors were won by Tatsugo Kawaishi, also of Japan. Albert H. Schwartz, United States; Manuella Kalili, United States; Zenjiro Takahashi, Japan, and Raymond W. Thompson Jr., United States, finished in that order.

United States Wins Lacrosse

Willemijntje Den Ouden, Holland, and Helene E. Madison, United States, won their respective heats in the semifinal races of the 100-meter freestyle for women. They will meet today in the finals.

United States defeated Canada, 5 to 3, in an exhibition lacrosse game played while the marathoners were covering the course outside Olympic Stadium. The game, played as one of the two "demonstrations" of the Xth Olympiad, was well received by the spectators, the majority of whom had never before witnessed a game of lacrosse. They found the contest to be a combination of football, basketball and Rugby, and as rough and exciting as any of the three. Another lacrosse exhibition will be played later in the week.

Saturday's competition was, from many standpoints, the most interesting up to that time in the games. Participation in swimming events began. The pentathlon and decathlon, the two severe tests of athletic skill and endurance, were concluded. And in other events, as well as those just mentioned, world and Olympic records were ripped from the books as the participants in this great athletic carnival contributed one brilliant performance after another. Eleven new marks were established, eight Olympic and three world records were made.

Perhaps the day's greatest display of athletic ability was shown by James A. Bausch in the decathlon. This contest is composed of 10 track and field events in which all the contestants compete during a two-day period.

A brilliant field began this exacting test Friday morning. Included in it was the world record holder, Akilles Jarvinen, of Finland. Competing also was the Olympic record helder, Paavo Yrjola, also of Finland.

Bausch Wholly Consistent

Bausch was undaunted by his impressive opposition. He ran, he jumped, he vaulted with consistent ability, and so when nine of the 10 events had been completed Bausch was leading with 7943 points, and was well within reach of the Olympic and possibly the world record.

The last event was the 1500-meter run, almost a mile, a terrific test with which to climax such withering competition. Bausch failed to win his heat; but he pulled his huge frame around the oval fast enough to add 518.80 points to his total, giving him a final standing of 8462.23 points, eclipsing both the Olympic and world records. He added 207 points to Jarvinen's former world mark and 406.03 points to the old Olympic standard held by Yrjola.

Jarvinen's total score amounted to 8292.48, better than his previous mark, but it was only good enough for second place on Saturday. Wolrad Eberle of Germany was third with 8030.80 points and Wilson D. Charles, United States, fourth. Hans H. Sievert, Germany, placed fifth and Yrjola sixth.

As in the four previous Olympic games, Sweden, represented by Count John G. Oxenstierna, won the modern pentathlon. B. G. Lindman, also Sweden, 1924 winner, was second, while Lieut. Richard W. Mayo, United States, was third. S. A. Thofelt, Sweden, who won this event in 1928 was fourth.

The pentathlon consists of riding, pistol-shooting, fencing, swimming and running, and is considered the supreme test of versatile athletic ability.

The semifinal heats of the four-man 400-meter relay race produced both an Olympic and a world record. Kiesel, Toppino, Dyer and Wykoff, running in that order for the United States, easily won their heat in 40.6s. This mark displaced the former world record of 40.8s. and the Olympic mark of 41s.

Another Relay

Another quartet of United States runners, in the four-man 1600-meter semifinal relay trial, lowered the existing world record from 3m. 12.6s. to 3m. 11.8s., although the last runner, William A. Carr, was content to consider the race a workout and thus have his energy for the final competition. The first three runners, Fuqua, Ablowich and Warner, ran their laps in a fraction over 47s., while Carr ran the last lap in 49s.

In the 3000-meter steeplechase, the regular lap checker was absent and the substitute became confused and made the contestants run an extra lap, or really 3450 meters. The error really made little difference, except for the fact that the winner, Volmari Iso-Hollo won as he pleased, finishing 40 yards ahead of Thomas Evenson, of Great Britain. J. P. McCluskey, United States, was third, followed by Matti Martilainen, Finland; George W. Bailey, Great Britain, and G. W. Dawson, United States, in that order.

There was a great deal of record-breaking activity in the swimming stadium, too. In a trial heat Clare Dennis of Australia set an Olympic record of 3m. 8.2s. in 200-meter breaststroke for women. Then, in successive heats in the 100-meter freestyle for women, the Olympic record was thrice shattered, first by Margaret J. Cooper, Great Britain, in 1m. 9s.; then by Helene E. Madison, United States, in 1m. 8.9s.; and finally by Eleanor G. Saville, United States, in 1m. 8.5s. Yazuki Miyazaki, Japan, in the 100-meter freestyle for men, swam the distance in 58s., a new Olympic record, in the first semifinal heat.

Hungary defeated the German waterpolo team, 6 to 2, while the United States won over Brazil, 6 to 1.

Olympic Sports Summary

By the Associated Press

400-METER RELAY TRIALS (Qualifying Best Three Teams for Final)

First Heat—Won by Germany (Koernig, Hendrik, Borchmeyer, Jonath) (2yds.); second, Japan (Yoshicka, Nambu, Anno, Nakajima) (1yd.); third, Great Britain (Finlay, Puller, Englehart, Page); fourth, Greece (Prangoudis, Lambrou, Miropoulos, Mandikas) (1yd.); fifth, India (Vernieu, Carr, Dhwan, Sutton). Time—41.2s.

Second Heat—Won by United States (Kiesel, Toppino, Dyer, Wykoff) (25 yds.); second, Italy (Castelli, Faccelli, Maregatti, Toetti) (30yds.); third, Canada (Williams, Brown, Wright, Pearson). Time—40.6s. (Breaks world and Olympic records. Former world record 40.8s., made by German national team in 1928 and University of Southern California in 1931. Former Olympic record 41s., made by United States in 1924 and 1928.)

Final

Won by U. S. A. (R. A. Keisel, Emmett Toppino, H. M. Dyer, F. C. Wykoff) (10yds.); second, Germany (Helmuth Koernig, Fritz Hendrix, Borchmeyer, Arthur Jonath) (3yds.); third, Italy (Castelli, Faccelli, Maregatti, Toetti) (1ft.); fourth, Canada (Percy Williams, J. R. Brown, Harold Wright, Birchall Pearson) (1ft.); fifth, Japan (Takayoshi Yoshioka, C. H. Nambu, Anno, Nakajima) (5yds.); sixth, Great Britain (D. O. Finlay, S. C. Fuller, S. E. Englehart, E. L. Page). Time—40s. (breaks world and Olympic record of 40.6s., set the previous day by U. S. team).

1600-METER RELAY TRIALS (Qualifying Best Three Teams for Final)

First Heat—Won by United States (Fuqua, Ablowich, Warner, Carr) (95 yds.); second, Italy (Carlini, Turba, de Negri, Faccelli) (20 yds.); third, Germany (Sievert, Nehb, Peltzer, Matzner). Time—3m. 11.8s. (Breaks world and Olympic records. Former world record 3m. 12.6s., made by Stanford University in 1931. Former Olympic record 3m. 14.2s., made by United States in 1928.)

Second Heat—Won by Japan (Nakajima, Masuda, Oki, Nishi) (35 yds.); second, Great Britain (Stoneley, Hampson, Burghley, Rampling (1ft.); third, Canada (Lewis, Ball, Edwards, Wilson) (30 yds.); fourth, Mexico (Oritz, Arguello, Alvarez, Moralla). Time—3m. 16.8s.

Final—Won by U. S. A. (I. W. Fuqua, E. A. Ablowich, K. D. W. Warner, W. A. Carr) (20yds); second, Great Britain (C. H. Stoneley, Thomas Hampson, Ford Burghley, G. L. Rampling) (4yds.); third, Canada (Raymond Lewis, James Ball, Philip Edwards, A. S. Wilson) (8yds); fourth, Germany (Joachim Buechner, Nehb, Dr. O. H. Peltzer, Adolf Matzner) (3ft.); fifth, Japan (Nakajima, Masuda, Oki, Nishi) (30yds.); sixth, Italy (Carlini, Turba, de Negri, Tostti). Time—3m. 8.2s. (Breaks world and Olympic record of 3m. 11.8s. set the previous day by U. S. A.)

3000-METER STEEPLECHASE

Won by Volmari Iso-Hollo, Finland (75yds.); second, Thomas Evenson, Great Britain (2yds.); third, Joseph P. McCluskey, U. S. A. (40yds.); fourth, Matti Matilainen, Finland (6yds.); fifth, George W. Bailey, Great Britain (8yds.); sixth, G. W. Dawson, U. S. A. (30yds.); seventh, Walter Pritchard, U. S. A. (20yds.); eighth, Giuseppe Lippi, Italy (25yds.); ninth, Verneri Toivonen, Finland (100yds.); tenth, Nello Bartolini, Italy. Time—10m. 33.4s. (Officials lost count of laps and contestants ran 3450 meters. Approximate time for 3000 meters, 9m. 18.4s.)

MARATHON

Won by Juan C. Zabala, Argentine, 2h. 31m. 36s. (200yds); second, Samuel Ferris, Great Britain, 2h. 31m. 55s. (7yds); third, Armas Toivonen, Finland, 2h. 32m. 12s. (70yds); fourth, Duncan M. Wright, Great Britain, 2h. 32m. 41s. (80yds.); fifth, Seiichiro Tsuda, Japan, 2h. 38m. 42s.; sixth, Onbal Kin, Japan, 2h. 37m. 28s.; seventh, Albert R. Michelsen, U. S. A., 2h. 39m. 39s.; eighth, Oskar Heka, Czechoslovakia, 2h. 41m. 35s.; ninth, Taika Gon, Japan, 2h. 42m. 52s.; tenth, Anders Hartington-Anderson, Denmark, 2h. 44m. 38s.; eleventh, Hans Oldag, U. S. A., 2h. 47m. 26s.; twelfth, Clifford Bricker, Canada, 2h. 47m. 58s.; thirteenth, Michele Fanelli, Italy, 2h. 49m. 9s.; fourteenth, John C. Miles, Canada, 2h. 50m. 32s.; fifteenth, Paul de Bruyn, Germany, 2h. 52m. 39s.; sixteenth, Francois Begeot France, 2h. 53m. 34s.; seventeenth, Fernando Chacarelli, Argentine, 2h. 55m. 49s.; eighteenth, Edward Cudworth, Canada, 2h. 58m. 35s.; nineteenth, Joao Silva, Brazil, 3h. 02m. 6s.; twentieth, Margarito Banos, Mexico, 3h. 10m. 31s. (Zabala's time new Olympic record. Former record 2h. 32m. 35.8s. by Hans Kolehmainen, Finland, 1924. Ferris and Toivonen also bettered former record.)

110-METER HURDLES (Decathlon)

First Heat—Won by Erwin Wegner, Germany, 15.4s. (962); second, James A. Bausch, U. S. A., 16.2s. (886); third, Paavo Yrjola, Finland, 17s. (810).

Second Heat—Won by Wilson D. Charles, U. S. A., 16.2s. (886); second, Janis Dimsa, Latvia, 16.4s. (867); third, Clyde Coffman, U. S. A., 17.8s. (734).

Third Heat—Won by Robert M. N. Tisdall, Ireland, 15.5s. (954); second, Wolrad Eberle, Germany, 16.7s. (839); third, Peter Bacsalmasi, Hungary, 17.7s. (774).

Fourth Heat—Won by Harry Hart, South Africa, 15.6s. (943)); second, Zydmunt Siedlecki, Poland, 17s. (801).

Fifth Heat—Won by Akilles Jarvinen, Finland, 15.7s. (934); second, Hans H. Sievert, Germany, 16.1s. (894).

DISCUS THROW (Decathlon)

Won by James A. Bausch, U. S. A., 146ft. 3¼in. (976.05); second, Hans H. Sievert, Germany, 146ft. 1¾in (974.24); third, Peter Bacsalmasi, Hungary, 136ft. (857.08); fourth, Wolrad Eberle, Germany, 135ft. 7¾in. (852.98); fifth, Paavo Yrjola, Finland, 133ft. 9¾in. (831.39); sixth, Janis Dimsa, Latvia, 133ft. 9in. (831.02); seventh, Harry Hart, South Africa, 133ft. 3⅝in. (825.84); eighth, Zydmunt Siedlecki, Poland, 128ft. 1¾in. (766.12); ninth, Wilson D. Charles, U. S. A., 127ft. ¼in. (753.09); tenth, Akilles Jarvinen, Finland, 120ft. 9½in. (680.58); eleventh, Clyde Coffman, U. S. A., 112ft. 10⅝in. (589.13); twelfth, Robert M. N. Tisdall, Ireland, 109ft. 3⅝in. (547.86); thirteenth, Erwin Wegner, Germany, 109ft. 1⅜in. (545.93).

POLE VAULT (Decathlon)

Tied for first, James A. Bausch, U. S. A., 13ft. 1½in (1037.00), and Clyde Coffman, U. S. A., 13ft. 1½in. (1037.00); third, Akilles Jarvinen, Finland, 11ft. 9¾in. (811.00); tied for fourth, Janis Dimsa, Latvia, 11ft. 5¾in. (757.00), Wolrad Eberle, Germany, 11ft. 5¾in. (858.00), Peter Bacsalmasi, Hungary, 11ft. 5¾in. (757.00); seventh, Wilson D. Charles, U. S. A., 11ft. 1½in. (803.00); tied for eighth, Robert M. N. Tisdall, Ireland, 10ft. 6in. (595.00), Hans H. Sievert, Germany, 10ft. 6in. (595.00); tied for tenth, Paavo Yrjola, Finland, 10ft. 2in. (541.00). Erwin Wegner, Germany, 10ft. 2in. (541.00), Harry Hart, South Africa, 10ft. 2in. (541.00); thirteenth, Zydmunt Siedlecki, Poland, 9ft. 10⅝in. (487.00).

JAVELIN THROW (Decathlon)

Won by James A. Bausch, U. S. A., 203ft. 1½in. (1025.02); second, Akilles Jarvinen, Finland, 200ft. 1¾in. (1000); third, Wolrad Eberle, Germany, 188ft. 7¾in. (903.47); fourth, Paavo Yrjola, Finland, 184ft. 1¾in. (865.80); fifth, Hans H. Sievert, Germany, 176ft. 10½in. (805.02); sixth, Erwin Wegner, Germany, 176ft. 7½in. (802.82); seventh, Harry Hart, South Africa, 165ft. 7⅞in. (710.97); eighth, Clyde Coffman, U. S. A., 160ft. 4⅝in. (667.70); ninth, Peter Bacsalmasi, Hungary, 159ft. 5¼in. (658.72); tenth, Wilson D. Charles, U. S. A., 156ft. 6¾in. (634.80); eleventh, Robert M. N. Tisdall, Ireland, 148ft. 5⅞in. (567.15); Zydmunt Siedlecki, Poland, withdrew.

1500-METER RUN (Decathlon)

Tied for first, Robert M. N. Tisdall, Ireland, 4m. 34.4s. (744.40) and Wolrad Eberle, Germany, 4m. 34.4s. (774.40); third, Paavo Yrjola, Finland, 4m. 37.4s. (756.40); fourth, Wilson D. Charles, U. S. A., 4m. 39.8s. (742.00); fifth, Akilles Jarvinen, Finland, 4m. 47s. (698.80); sixth, Erwin Wegner, Germany, 4m. 47.8s. (694.00); seventh, Clyde Coffman, U. S. A., 4m. 48s. (692.52); eighth, James A. Bausch, U. S. A., 5m. 17s. (518.80); ninth, Hans H. Sievert, Germany, 5m. 18s. (512.80); tenth, Peter Bacsalmasi, Hungary, 5m. 34.6s. (413.20); eleventh, Harry Hart, South Africa, 5m. 48.2s. (331.60).

DECATHLON STANDING

Winner and Nation	Points
James A. Bausch, U. S. A.	8,462.23
Akilles Jarvinen, Finland	8,292.48
Wolrad Eberle, Germany	8,030.80
Wilson D. Charles, U. S. A.	7,985.00
Hans H. Sievert, Germany	7,941.07
Paavo Yrjola, Finland	7,658.09
Clyde Coffman, U. S. A.	7,534.41
Robert M. N. Tisdall, Ireland	7,327.17
Erwin Wegner, Germany	7,179.93
Peter Bacsalmasi, Hungary	7,001.73
Harry Hart, South Africa	6,999.39

WOMEN'S RUNNING HIGH JUMP

Won by Jean M. Shiley, U. S. A., 5ft. 5¼in. (New world and Olympic record. Former world record 5ft. 3½in. by Carolina Gisolf, 1928. Former record 5ft. ¼in. by Ethel Catherwood, Canada, 1928). Second, Mildred Didrikson, U. S. A., 5ft. 5in. third, Eva Dawes, Canada, 5ft. 3in.; tie for fourth, Carolina Gisolf, Holland, Marjorie R. Clark, South Africa and Annette Rogers, U. S. A., at 5ft. 2in.

WOMEN'S 400-METER RELAY

Won by U. S. A. (Mary L. Carew, Evelyn Furtsch, Annette Rogers, Wilhelmina von Bremen) (1yd.); second, Canada, Mildred Frizzell, Lillian Palmer, Mary Frizzell, Hilda Strike) (2yds.); third, Great Britain (Ethel Johnson, Gwendoline Porter, Violet Webb, Nellie Halstead) (3yds.); fourth, Holland (3yds.); fifth, Japan (2yds.); sixth, Germany (2yds.) Time—47s. (Breaks world and Olympic records, both 48.4s., set by Canadian national team, 1928.) (Note—U. S. A. team actually ran the race in 46.9s., but women's relays not timed in tenths of a second. Canadian team timed in 47s.)

100-METER FREESTYLE (First Trials, First Two in Each Heat and Fastest Third Qualify for Semifinals)

First Heat—Won by Manuella Kalili, U. S. A.; second, Stephen Barany, Hungary; third, Munroe Bourne, Canada; fourth, Reginald Sutton, Great Britain; fifth, Leopoldo Tahier, Argentina; sixth, Manoel Vilar, Brazil. Time—59.6s.

Second Heat—Won by Walter Spence, Canada; second, A. H. Schwartz, U. S. A.; third, Tatsugo Kawaishi, Japan; fourth, Andrew Wanie, Hungary; fifth, Mostyn Williams, Great Britain. Time—59.3s.

Third Heat—Won by Zenjiro Takahashi, Japan; second, R. W. Thompson Jr., U. S. A.; third, Alfred Rocca, Argentina; fourth, Joseph Whiteside, Great Britain; fifth, Eskil Lundal, Sweden; sixth, Joao Pereira, Brazil. Time—59.5s.

Fourth Heat—Won by Yasuji Miyazaki, Japan; second, Andred Szekeley, Hungary; third, Abdurahman Ali, Philippine Islands; fourth, Noel Ryan, Australia; fifth, Robert Halloran, Canada; sixth, Antonio Santos, Brazil. Time—58.7s. (Kawaishi, Japan, fastest third, qualified for semifinals).

Semifinals (First Three and Fastest Fourth Qualify for Finals)

First Heat—Won by Yasuji Miyazaki Japan; second, R. W. Thompson Jr., U. S. A.; third, Manuella Kalili, U. S. A.; fourth, Stephen Barany, Hungary; fifth, Andrew Szekeley, Hungary. Time—58s. (New Olympic record. Old mark 58⅘s., set 1928 by John Weissmueller, U. S. A.)

Second Heat—Won by Tatsugo Kawaishi, Japan; second, A. H. Schwartz, U. S. A.; third, Zenjiro Takahashi, Japan; fourth, Walter Spence, Canada. Time—59s. (Stephen Barany, Hungary, qualified, as best fourth, for the final.)

Final

Won by Yasuji Miyazaki, Japan; second, Tatsugo Kawaishi, Japan; third, A. H. Schwartz, U. S. A.; fourth, Manuella Kalili, U. S. A.; fifth, Zenjiro Takahashi, Japan; sixth, R. W. Thompson Jr., U. S. A. Time—58.2s.

100-METER FREESTYLE FOR WOMEN (First Two Qualify in Each Heat and Fastest Third for Semifinals)

First Heat—Won by Cornelia Ladde, Holland; second, Yvonne Godard, France; third, Elizabeth Davis, Great Britain; fourth, Hatsuko Matsuzawa, Japan; fifth, Marjorie Linten, Canada. Time—1m. 13.1s.

Second Heat—Won by Margaret Cooper, Great Britain; second, Josephine McKim, U. S. A.; third, Neville Bult, Australia; fourth, Maria Vierdag, Holland; fifth, Irene Mullen, Canada. Time—1m. 9s. (New Olympic record, also betters listed world record. Old Olympic mark, 1m. 11s., set by Albina Osipowich, U. S. A., 1928. Accepted world record 1m. 9.8s., by Miss Osipowich, 1920).

Third heat—won by Helene E. Madison, U. S. A.; second, Jennie Maakal, South Africa; third, Lilli Andersen, Denmark; fourth, Edna Hughes, Great Britain; fifth, Kasue Kojima, Japan. Time—1m. 8.9s. (New Olympic record and betters world record. Old Olympic mark, 1m. 9s. set by Miss Cooper in second heat.)

Fourth heat—Won by Eleanor Garatti Saville, U. S. A.; second, Willemijntje Den Ouden, Holland; third, Yukie Arata, Japan; fourth, Irene Firle, Canada; fifth, Mark Lenk, Brazil. Time—1m. 8.8s. (New Olympic record and betters world record. Old record 1m. 8.9s., set by Miss Madison in third heat. Neville Bult, Australia, qualifies for semifinals as fastest third.)

Semifinals (Three Qualify Each Heat for Final)

First Heat—Won by Willemijntje Den Ouden, Holland; second, Eleanor Garatti Saville, U. S. A.; third, Josephine McKim, U. S. A.; fourth, Margaret Cooper, Great Britain; fifth, Yvonne Godard, France. Time—1m. 7.6s. (new Olympic record and betters recognized world record. Old Olympic record, 1m. 8.5s., set yesterday by Mrs. Saville. World record, 1m. 9.8s., set 1929 by Albina Osipowich, U. S. A.).

Second Heat—Won by Helene E. Madison, U. S. A.; second, Neville Bult, Australia; third, Jennie Maakal, South Africa; fourth, Cornelia Ladde, Holland. Time—1m. 9.9s.

200-METER BREASTSTROKE FOR WOMEN (First Two Qualify in Each Heat and Fastest Third for Final)

First Heat—Won by Clare Dennis, Australia; second, Margaret Hoffman, U. S. A.; third, Dorothy Prior, Canada. Time—3m. 8.2s. (New Olympic record. Old record 3m. 11.4s., set in 1928 by H. Schrader, Germany).

Second Heat—Won by Else Jacobsen, Denmark; second, Anne Govennik, U. S. A.; third, Cecilia Wolstenholme, Great Britain; fourth, Janet Sheather, Canada. Time—3m. 12.7s.

Third Heat—Won by Hideko Maehata, Japan; second, Margery Hinton, Great Britain; third, Jane Cadwell, U. S. A.; fourth, Maria Lenk, Brazil. Time—3m. 10.7s. (Jane Cadwell, U. S. A., qualifies as fastest third for seventh place in final).

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THE HOME FORUM

Segovia in the Rain

"NO, NO," I argued, eyes still closed, "today, too, can't be rainy. This is Spain." Immediately the high-voiced bell in St. Martin's tower began to tease my ears with golden repetitious chiming. "Since yesterday was rainy," I argued, "today will be fair." Here the octave bell swung into the peal and presently a third, and the three united in caroling a tune so clear and frolicsome that I came wide awake smiling.

But it was rainy all the same. Over the mountains, the sullen Guadarramas, streamed clouds, mates in their melancholy to the melancholy clouds of yesterday. Black drenched umbrellas, like the backs of turtles, crept by in the street below. The cobbles glistened in the wet. I shivered. But here stood my rubbers, there hung my faithful ulster and a cap already curled and wrinkled by bad weather. The hotel bedroom was only a degree lest intolerable than the frigid lounge downstairs: breakfast done, I found myself in the rain-washed street.

Spain! Spain! land of dust and sun, where were your dust and sun that day? The stones of the pavement were as clean and cold as stones in swift-running brooks; the terraces under the plane trees were matted with layer upon layer of wet glued leaves, and the paseo paths no less. Patio gardens, furtively glimpsed, betrayed chrysanthemums ragged and disheveled, vines dripping, iron gates that would rust. Tiled eaves let fall rivulets of clear rain water into gutters already musical. And here were ducks—ducks in Segovia! Where had they found a pool to swim in, all those long sun-smitten months when the metal-sheened cock scratched his sharp claws in the dust and flung his coppery cry to the copper sun?

"Segovia in the rain," I said to myself, "is a tone-poem by a Debussy, a Ravel." For from St. Martin's tower came stealing again those golden notes, and near or far, muffled in the rain, came hoarse answers from other churches, the dissonance of bell tone against bell tone, subtle and strangely pleasing, brought fitfully down flaws in the wet cold wind. And here above me, carved in the jambs of St. Martin's porch, were sad wise saints and sages with books in their hands, as if come down to add the mysterious overtones of a message out of the olden time. And through the rain, sprinkled in drops of tinkling music like the rain itself, came the noise of mule bells on harness or cart, where the country folk climbed the streets from the city gates to bring their produce to market.

"This would be the theme of the piece," I thought, hearing one of the muleteers sing: he came up the long curve of the Ronda walking beside his painted cart, I walking behind innocent and abstracted but actually memorizing the melody he sang. Was it a new song, fresh from some Madrid music hall, or a song born in the soil of Castile? Surely the latter. There was in it a quality so elementary, so monotonous (yet wayward), stanza following stanza as we plodded up the long slow hill, that it seemed to rise from the very clay of the countryside. Perhaps it helped him to forget the rain. It did me.

But here galloped a youth caballero, for whom the rain did not exist. He ignored it. He was dashing and reckless. His horse was white, his saddle-cloth scarlet with tassels, and one corner of his blue-lined cloak was flung over his shoulder. He seemed to have ridden out of a ballad—a ballad of sun and crackling wind. There was no rain for him. For me, however, there was: a trickle of water at this moment stole in at the back of my collar, which I hastily readjusted. And, looking away, from under the dripping visor of my cap, I saw a peasant caravan ride in, rain soaked in cloak or shawl: they came in single file down a streaming gully, their umbrellas like black blots against the hill. Theirs was no holiday wayfaring, but a dogged errand which no rain could halt. Nor did the rain deter the laborious oxen, hauling cartloads of chopped straw in nets of rope, nor the ox driver who guided them through the narrow city gate by tapping them on their noses with his wand. The cart wheels groaned and creaked, and the spindling carriage of some old aristocrat with its thin coachman and thinner horses drew to one side to let the bulky ox cart pass. "Debussy, Ravel," I murmured, nodding to myself, when through the gray wet air came the explosive boom of the cathedral's great bell and a squall of wind shook the collected water drops from the plane-tree leaves suddenly to the drenched earth. For toward me, past me, splendid in bright-hued tatters, came a gypsy girl, her gait elastic and fleet, deer-like, as supple as a Spanish melody. Where did she hurry with her hugged parcel? No doubt to the hill caves above the Clamores, that now clamorous brook, where her husband had lingered all morning, safe and dry by the fire.

I, too, that afternoon, took refuge in the caves above Clamores, to see Segovia in the rain. "Oh, to be a George Borrow, with his gypsy lingo!" For behind me, down the slanting floor, were sad-eyed cats, faithful dogs curled asleep, shadows of crones poking smoldering fires. "Quiet, pilfering, unprotected race," I remembered, thinking of the poet who also knew the gypsies. And then I remembered Borrow again, and his day in Segovia, when he sat under the hundred-and-seventh granite arch of the aqueduct Trajan built (which yet nobly stands), waiting for a man who never came. Here sat I, too, waiting for the end of the rain. But the rain poured down, and through the veil of it, marvelous, were the poplars of the valley, nodding their yellow autumn crowns, the pines green on the slopes; and above the checkerwork of ledges and market gardens, the city with its walls and gates, its tinted houses, and its castles and churches piled to the heavy clouds.

"Segovia is a bookplate," I thought, looking at the castle which soars from crags to pierce the sky with its turrets. (Isabella rode from it in pomp to be crowned queen of Castile.) "Or an etching," I mused, turning to the cathedral which rose from the patchwork of roofs and houses, like a queen among her kneeling subjects. "No, it is a tapestry!" the colors all at once catching at my heart, those benignly faded colors that range from somber green through dusky yellows, siennas, and the shadowed reds to the first of the purplish hues. "And the rain," I added, "is the weft of it."

But, though the rains of Segovia will not cease, they will sometimes diminish. Here again I was threading my way among puddles along the Clamores to the Eresma: the two streams that meet below the castle battlements. Dusk had fallen, but the miller and his boy, busy long hours when the Eresma in flood turns their millstones so willingly, still hurried to and fro to keep the trough above the whirling stones abrim with wheat. And the gathering darkness wrapped El Parral, the great deserted monastery, in its kindly cloak, and the little church the Crusaders left on the gaunt hillside, and the convent towers, and the roofs of the scattered cottages; and the aisles of the groves below the city were filled with mist and shadow. The road followed the river, out into the darkness of Old Castile, with the sound of the water echoing among the shallow hills.

"Ravel, Debussy," I mused, listening to the noise of it and remembering the bells. "Or a tapestry which age has gently faded. Or a chronicle of many ages," I mused, stumbling along in the dark, and I thought of Trajan and Isabella and George Borrow. "Or, best of all, its own living self, with its pines, its ragged chrysanthemums, and its people." And, all at once in the gloom, I found myself under a gateway flung across the road, inexplicable, carved with coats of arms and mythological beasts. Doorless, it yet seemed to bar the way. But I passed through, then turned and reentered. "Or a dream," I mused, still thinking of Segovia in the rain, "which a wise man would dream again if he could." And I returned to the city, full of peace and wonder.

G. S.

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Forecast

I thought it was a song of fall
The green leaves sang today,
Of goldenrod and thistles tall
And asters by the way.

Of vines aglow with jewels rare,
Of gay-cloaked bush and tree,
Of brighter skies and purer air,
Lone walks through field and lea,

Of cozy evenings, quiet, long,
Books, fires—the old, old way.
I thought it was a wistful song
The green leaves sang today.

FRANCES HIGGINS.

Fowey

The little harbour sleeps before night.

It is very still:
I can hear the painters
Tumbling in the little boats
Across the water,
On the other side of the harbour,
And I can hear a voice in one of them
Monotonously talking, grumbling—
And I can hear little eddies and ripples;
And the grinding and bumping of little keels;
And a dog barking in the town;
And laughter
Far away.

Closer—
The solitary and intermittent
Splash!—
Of a belated bather
Hidden beyond the rocks,
(I cannot see him)
Cuts through the hour
Like the flash of a sword.
But these are only ripples on the surface of the stillness:
The deeper rhythm of the silence
Is inviolable.

The little harbour sleeps before night.

—From "Poems," by GEORGE VILLIERS.

Sousa Almost Joins The Circus

One day while I was playing one of de Beriot's Concertos there came a rap at my door. I found a gentleman there who said, "I have been listening for five minutes to your playing. I was anxious to know just who you were, so I rapped at the door."

"Won't you come in?" I asked.

He began, "You play very nicely. Have you ever thought about joining a circus?"

"No, indeed."

"I am the leader of the band in the circus that is showing near Pennsylvania Avenue," he said, "and if you would like to join I can get you a place." . . .

I said, "I'd like to do it, but I don't think my father would let me go."

"There's no necessity of asking your father," he replied.

I told him I wouldn't think of it without asking him, since he was an awfully nice father.

"Yes, but fathers don't understand the future for a boy travelling with a circus; he might object."

"Yes, probably he would."

"I tell you what you do," he urged. "Tomorrow night we are going to 'strike the tents.' You come over with your fiddle and go along with us and then after we've been away for a day or two, write your father and tell him what a good time you are having; perhaps he won't interfere then; but if you tell him now he might forbid you." . . .

He enjoined secrecy, and I agreed to report the following night. The more I thought of it the more wonderful it seemed to follow the life of the circus, make money, and become the leader of a circus band myself. What a career that would be!

Inevitably, however, I had to let somebody into the secret. Next door to my house lived a good-looking boy and a great playmate of mine, Edward Accardi, so I must go and tell Ed my good fortune, pledging him to secrecy. Ed, I suppose, immediately told his mother, and she with woman's wild desire to have everybody know everything, told my mother.

Next morning, while I lay a-bed, dreaming contentedly of circus triumphs—conducting a gigantic band beneath a monster tent that reached upward to the stars—I was roused by the gentle voice of my father, "Good morning, Son."

"Good morning, Father."

"When you dress today," he said, emphasizing every word, "put on your Sunday clothes."

It was not Sunday and I didn't like at all the idea of making such a radical departure from custom, but I obeyed, put on my Sunday clothes and went down stairs where Father and I had breakfast together, and chatted casually. At the end of the meal he said, "We'll take a walk."

We took a walk in the direction of the Marine Barracks,—through the gate in silence and across the parade ground to the Commandant's office.

The record of the Marine Corps says that "John Philip Sousa enlisted on the 9th day of June, 1868."—From "Marching Along," by JOHN PHILIP SOUSA.

Monet's New Departure

A day at Givernais rises before me. I had been given a letter to Monet by a friend; it was a lovely June day, and the poppies were in bloom among the wheat. Anne Sedgwick went with me. We wandered through the streets of the enchanting little village and were directed to the house of M. Monet. It was long and low and pink; a tall iron grating separated it from the road, behind which there were rows of peonies and fleur-de-lis in bloom, and other bright flowers on each side of the path, in the center of which stood a large man, with a kind face. He had on a panama hat and a mauve blouse. He came to the gate and we asked if M. Monet lived there. He said: "Je suis M. Monet." I presented the card and he at once welcomed us warmly and begged us to enter and to stay to lunch. He took us to his studio. Different pictures of his were arranged in sequence around the walls, showing the different stages of his development. The earlier ones indicated a Manet tendency, and the last one at that time was one of the series of Rouen cathedral.

He talked in the most interesting way and when I asked him to tell me a little of the evolution of the impressionist school, he said: "Est-ce que Madame a jamais remarqué a pair of checked trousers? At a distance they are grey, near by they are black-and-white; but there is a point at which they have ceased to be grey and are not definitely black-and-white, when the colors seek to mingle in the eye and produce an almost dazzling effect.

"Rembrandt has said the last word about light, but no one has successfully before painted motion, and it occurred to us that if we caused the colors which were usually mixed on the palette to be mixed in the eye, by placing them side by side on the canvas, we could make poppy fields quiver, poplar trees blow, and even the atmosphere to have that tremblement which you see on a hot summer's day. We do not pretend to have arrived, but we have made a new departure in art which it will take generations to perfect."

I asked him why he painted one thing so many times. "C'est un accident, Madame," he said. "I start to paint the façade of Rouen cathedral in the early morning; while I paint, the light changes, and grows more beautiful. Vite, I take another canvas and begin again—and so on, until I have many canvases begun and I must finish them all, waiting for the lighting of each to return. I cannot paint children," he said, "because I should lie, unless I painted the same child a thousand times."

—ADELE LE BOURGEOIS CHAPIN (MRS. R. W. CHAPIN), in "Their Trackless Way." Edited by CHRISTINA CHAPIN.

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A Beacon Hill Alley: From a Drawing by Miss Hildegard Woodward

"ENNY-Y'ICE! Enny-y'ice!" At first the cry is so faint and far away down the street that one can scarcely hear it. But gradually it creeps insistently nearer and nearer.

Finally the forms of Peter Urbanovitch and his creaking team emerge from the smoky twilight. The old white horse slowly tugs his load up the rough and narrow street, the bells on his harness marking with trembling emphasis his sure heavy footsteps. Heaving a final sigh like a bellows, he comes to a full stop at the top of the hill. Without any sign from Peter Urbanovitch, he simply halts close by the curbing, as he has done night after night, year in, year out. His head droops heavily. He stands without a sign of life.

Then, clutching his clawlike ice tongs, Peter Urbanovitch stands dripping in the middle of the street. The climax of the day's work is reached, for business radiates from the crest of the hill. With his head thrown back to include the very tops of the houses, he roars in his hoarse, cracked voice:

"Enny-y'ice! Enny-y'ice!"

Then, after a moment of suspense, in a much deeper key, he croaks:

"Coal-man! Coal-man!"

In fact, the voice is so different, so dark and deep, that immaculate housewives busy in their kitchens are often led to believe that coal and ice are two quite separate trades in separate wagons.

"Enny-y'ice! Enny-y'ice!" The cry penetrates the walls, pierces the very being! Windows are thrown open. One hastens to summon the source of uproar and get the ice box filled. But Peter Urbanovitch knows the capacity and habits of every ice box in every tenement on the street. His cry does not cease until every one is full.

Then, triumphantly, he mounts the wagon seat, the white horse comes to life and the dripping team rattles down the hill, leaving an icy peace over the whole neighborhood.

An Underground Home

Presently they all sat down to luncheon together. The Mole found himself placed next to Mr. Badger, and, as the other two were still deep in river-gossip from which nothing could divert them, he took the opportunity to tell Badger how comfortable and home-like it all felt to him. "Once well underground," he said, "you know exactly where you are. Nothing can happen to you, and nothing can get at you. You're entirely your own master, and you don't have to consult anybody or mind what they say. Things go on all the same overhead, and you let 'em, and don't bother about 'em. When you want to, up you go, and there the things are, waiting for you."

The Badger simply beamed on him. "That's exactly what I say," he replied. "There's no security, or peace and tranquillity, except underground. And then, if your ideas get larger and you want to expand—why, a dig and a scrape, and there you are! If you feel your house is a bit too big, you stop up a hole or two, and there you are again! No builders, no tradesmen, no remarks passed on you by fellows looking over your wall, and, above all, no *weather*. Look at Rat, now. A couple of feet of flood-water, and he's got to move into hired lodgings; uncomfortable, inconveniently situated and horribly expensive. . . ."

The Mole assented heartily; and the Badger in consequence got very friendly with him. "When lunch is over," he said, "I'll take you all round this little place of mine. I can see you'll appreciate it. You understand what domestic architecture ought to be, you do."

After luncheon, accordingly, when the other two had settled themselves into the chimney-corner and had started a heated argument on the subject of *eels*, the Badger lighted a lantern and bade the Mole follow him. Crossing the hall, they passed down one of the principal tunnels, and the wavering light of the lantern gave glimpses on either side of rooms both large and small, some mere cupboards, others nearly as broad and imposing as Toad's dining hall. A narrow passage at right angles led them into another corridor, and here the same thing was repeated. The Mole was staggered at the size, the extent, the ramifications of it all; at the length of the dim passages, the solid vaultings of the crammed store-chambers, the masonry everywhere, the pillars, the arches, the pavements. "How on earth, Badger," he said at last, "did you ever find time and strength to do all this? It's astonishing!"

"It *would* be astonishing indeed," said the Badger simply, "if I *had* done it. But as a matter of fact I did none of it—only cleaned out the passages and chambers, as far as I had need of them. There's lots more of it, all round about. I see you don't understand, and I must explain it to you. Well, very long ago, on the spot where the Wild Wood waves now, before ever it had planted itself and grown up to what it now is, there was a city—a city of people, you know. Here, where we are standing, they lived, and walked, and talked, and slept, and carried on their business. Here they stabled their horses and feasted, from here they rode out to fight or drove out to trade. They were a powerful people, and rich, and great builders. They built to last, for they thought their city would last for ever."

"But what has become of them all?" asked the Mole.

"Who can tell?" said the Badger. "People come—they stay for a while, they flourish, they build—and they go. It is their way. But we remain. There were badgers here, I've been told, long before that same city ever came to be. And now there are badgers here again. We are an enduring lot, and we may move out for a time, but we wait, and are patient, and back we come. And so it will ever be."

"Well, and when they went at last, those people?" said the Mole.

"When they went," continued the Badger, "the strong winds and persistent rains took the matter in hand, patiently, ceaselessly, year after year. Perhaps we badgers, too, in our small way, helped a little—who knows? It was all down, down, down, gradually—ruin and leveling and disappearance. Then it was all up, up, up, gradually, as seeds grew to saplings, and saplings to forest trees, and bramble and fern came creeping in to help. Leaf-mold rose and obliterated, streams in their winter freshets brought sand and soil to clog and to cover, and in course of time our home was ready for us again, and we moved in. Up above us, on the surface, the same thing happened. Animals arrived, liked the look of the place, took up their quarters, settled down, spread, and flourished. They didn't bother themselves about the past—they never do; they're too busy. The place was a bit humpy and hillocky, naturally, and full of holes; but that was rather an advantage. And they don't bother about the future, either—the future when perhaps the people will move in again—for a time—as may very well be.—KENNETH GRAHAME, in "The Wind in the Willows."

The Poet

"The blackbird's in the briar,
The seagull's on the ground—
They are nests, and they're more than nests," he said,
"They are tokens I have found.

There, where the rain-dashed briar
Marks an empty glade,
The blackbird's nest is seen," he said,
"Clay-rimmed, uncunningly made.

By shore of the inland lake,
Where surgeless water shoves,
The seagulls have their nests," he said,
"As low as cattles' hooves."

I heard a poet say it,
The sojourner of a night;
His head was up to the rafter,
Where he stood in candles' light.

"Your houses are like the seagulls'
Nests—they are scattered and low;
Like the blackbirds' nests in briars," he said,
"Uncunningly made—even so.

But close to the ground are reared
The wings that have widest sway,
And the birds that sing best in the wood," he said,
"Were reared with breasts to the clay.

You've wildness—I've turned it to song;
You've strength—I've turned it to wings;
The welkin's for your conquest then,
The wood to your music rings."

I heard a poet say it,
The sojourner of a night;
His head was up to the rafter,
Where he stood in candles' light.

—PADRAIC COLUM, "Poems."

Regeneration

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN RESPONSE to the significant question, "How can a man be born when he is old?" which was put to Christ Jesus by Nicodemus, the Master replied, "Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God." In Scriptural symbolism the term "water" as used above obviously stands for purification of thought and character. To "be born of water and of the Spirit" means, therefore, much more than a mere rite. It implies preparation for a new and more spiritual concept of life, and signifies renunciation of the belief in materiality as the origin of man and the universe.

Necessarily, however, the process of being weaned from dependence upon matter is a gradual undertaking, involving perseverance, which is an inevitable accompaniment of the new birth. The great Teacher undoubtedly detected the vast mental difference between Nicodemus' material sense of life and that which he was endeavoring to impart, for in the course of his reply Jesus put to him the searching question, "If I have told you earthly things, and ye believe not, how shall ye believe, if I tell you of heavenly things?"

Today the same question which Nicodemus asked continues to press upon humanity for practical solution. Improved methods of producing the material requirements of so-called human life have not touched the vital question of the new birth. Regeneration is the result of victory over the appetites and beliefs of the flesh; and it reveals the new or real man, whose nature is spiritual and eternal. In Christian Science it is possible to "die daily," as Paul uses the phrase in I Corinthians—that is to say, to become unresponsive to the belief of life in matter and alive to the realization of Spirit as the only source of man's life. In the chapter on "The New Birth" in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 17) Mrs. Eddy emphasizes this point by saying, "A material or human birth is the appearing of a mortal, not the immortal man;" but she adds, "With the spiritual birth, man's primitive, sinless, spiritual existence dawns on human thought,—through the travail of mortal mind, hope deferred, the perishing pleasure and accumulating pains of sense,—by which one loses himself as matter, and gains a truer sense of Spirit and spiritual man."

The process of spiritual regeneration and constant progress can occur in individual human experience only so far and so fast as there is a letting go of false trusts and dependencies which claim to bind one to a material sense of life. For a time these fleshly ties may appear satisfactory, but soon they are sure to wane; and then one begins to look away from matter to the divine Mind as the source of true health and happiness.

Christian Science, as revealed by Mary Baker Eddy, is the natural fulfillment of the promises of Scripture, for it carries out the express instructions of Christ Jesus, the Founder of the Christian religion. In fact, it recognizes healing the sick as one of the essential requirements of the practice and proof of true Christianity. Spiritual regeneration is thus found to apply to both mind and body, to both morals and health; and it has been proved beyond doubt that a healthy, harmonious state of thought conduces to physical health and strength. Spiritual healing rests upon the fact that there is an ever present divine Principle which imparts to man all the essentials of eternal life, and that this ever operative Principle is unfailing.

The tendency in human nature to acknowledge, and even worship, the false gods of materiality so obscures the sunlight of Truth that its healing influence is neither seen nor felt. In this state of spiritual darkness, the one so afflicted may even say in his heart that there is no God. This does not, however, alter divine facts, and the suffering liable to be caused by agnosticism may turn one from such a state of spiritual starvation to a stronger desire to know and live the truth, which alone can regenerate and make one free. Thus the new birth, which is daily taking place in Christian Science, will spiritualize and clarify human thought until mortals give up all false theories and beliefs, and acknowledge the one divine Mind, which alone is Truth. Through the aid of the Bible, together with "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, the world of today has the means of knowing how that Mind which was in Christ Jesus may again become manifest.

The Moods of a River

Before coming to Burma, I was convinced that the water colors one saw of its rivers and jungle must intensify their beauty. For, surely, no water could be quite so green, no jungle have such brilliant variety of color, no boats be quite so quaint or strange. But now that I have seen them for myself, I realize that one could hardly exaggerate in words or painting, so vivid and intense are the effects.

After motoring through gorges which, below the road, were impenetrable jungle, creepers and grasses and ferns entwined with huge trees in one tangled mass, I first saw the Salween River in the strong sun of a summer afternoon in the hills. The main stream was a broad expanse of glittering water, alive with mahseer. On the near side the bank curved round, jutting out into promontories and cutting the river into long narrow arms of deep, intensely green water. Thick forest came right to the edge in a magnificent riot of color, the tender yellowy green and coppery red of new leaves side by side with the deep glossy green of mature foliage or the bare branches of still leafless trees. Only in one spot on the opposite bank, the forest broke and gave place to a little village of yellow thatched bamboo huts, with three slender white pagodas half in ruins.

To and fro on the river went the native dugouts, long narrow boats with tapering prow and stern, paddled by the curious-looking hill men, naked to the waist and wearing the huge "kamauks" or bamboo hats. Toward evening a whole fleet of these craft set out for a night's fishing, carrying baskets and bait, and a supply of cotton seed and crude oil to provide the bright flares which attract the fish. As the shadows lengthened, the glitter on the water gave place to deep colors reflected from the wooded banks; and above these the wooded hills rose one above the other, a rich and perfect setting for the grandeur of the river.

Darkness came suddenly, as it does in the hills, like the drawing of a somber curtain over a scene which throbbed with color and light.

When I woke next morning in the little rest house on the bank, I was amazed at the change. Every outline, so clear the day before, was blurred, and the river was covered in thick swaths of mist, the great trees on the banks and the islands just emerging like shadowy wraiths from its steamy whiteness.

Later on in that same day I saw it in yet another mood, which once more changed its entire aspect. The wide main stream was whipped to ruffled paleness by a coming storm; but the narrow "arms" were a deeper green than ever, save where a sudden gleam of passing sunshine lighted patches here and there to a pure sparkling emerald. Suddenly the wind dropped, and the whole river surface flattened under the pelting pressure of torrential rain. The water was now a strange cloudy jade, very pale, and it shivered into a million silvery splinters as the huge drops hit it and splashed up again.

In five short minutes the storm had swept away to the south, and a wave of sunlight passed swiftly over the water, deepening its color to an exquisite opalescent green, shot with the wandering shadows of rock and weed and currents. Along the bank the great trees, yellowy green and copper, shone clear-washed and brilliant in the sudden sunshine, while the clouds behind, blocking out the hills, were almost black where the storm had passed.

And the rain and sun compassed their age-old miracle. Imperceptibly the lovely colors came into being and shimmered on the air, and a perfect rainbow, with a pale echo of itself above it, spanned the sulky sky with its delicate arc of beauty.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Little Blue Girl of Delft

By "SEA-PIE"

NEARLY three hundred years ago, in the heart of the old city of Delft in Holland, there stood a tall windmill, towering above the red houses and narrow streets which clustered round it; and in the mill lived a child named Christina with her mother.

Christina was twelve years old. She had been born in the mill and had known no other home than its cozy rooms, crossed with huge beams and lit in winter with ships' lanterns and firelight, which shone on the black dresser and polished pot and pans.

Christina and her mother were poor, for the broken sails of the old mill had not turned for many a year. But they managed to keep the home spotlessly clean and tidy, and little Christina was warmly clothed and had plenty of plain food to eat.

On summer evenings she and her mother used to walk along the canal banks, where Christina picked the wild flowers; or by the side of the dykes to Delftshaven, where the masts and sails of all the world seemed gathered together; and when the roofs of Delft were white with snow, and the canals were frozen, then Christina went skating with other girls and boys, and those, perhaps, were the happiest days of all.

* * *

The street nearest the mill was called the little street, because it was so narrow, and one of the houses in particular, with a sloping roof and dormer windows, seemed to have crept up as close to the old mill as possible, and almost leaned against it. Here lived a special friend of Christina, Mynheer Van Ryks, master carver, and painter of signs and ships, who, as was customary in those days, had one or two apprentices living in his house and working at his trade.

Sometimes when the day's work was done, Christina would run across the little street and knock at the old man's door and call out, "May I come in and watch you painting?" or "May I come in and see the new figurehead?" And he loved the visits of the child and would take her down the canal in his boat when he went to Rotterdam on business.

Often in the early morning Christina would climb out onto the wooden balcony, which girdled the upper part of the mill like one of those stiff ruffs which we see in old-fashioned portraits; and then the master carver would open one of his little windows opposite and say: "Good-morning, Christina. What ships are in the haven today, and is it going to be a fair day? Can you see the steeple at Leyden?" And she would answer, "I can see blue sky over the houses, Master Ryks, so you had better put away your carving and get out your paints."

One day the old man said: "I have a surprise for you, Christina, a great surprise. I have a new apprentice, but he is not like any pupil I have had before. He is a craftsman already, and I myself cannot draw as he does, though he is only seventeen. If he has as good an eye for color as he has for drawing, he will live to be the greatest artist in Delft. Ah! here he is. Come hither, Jan Vermeer, I want you to speak to your neighbor, Christina, who lives in the old mill which you admire so much."

Often in later years Christina remembered her first meeting with Jan Vermeer, and how he would come to the little window calling to her to go up to the top of the mill and look over the roofs of Delft to see if there was blue in the sky above the distant Zuyder Zee, and if it should be a day for molding or carving, or what Jan called "a bright day for color."

More and more frequent became Christina's visits across the little street. She would lift the latch now without knocking, and go in, calling softly, "Mynheer Van Ryks." If he was not in his front room, where the models of his ships stood, perhaps he would be out in his stone-flagged yard, carving a figurehead for some noble ship; and if he was not there, then best of all he would be upstairs in the large chamber with the bow window, where the apprentices worked.

There she loved to watch the old master teaching the young men his beautiful craft; and she soon saw that when there was delicate work to be done, or a rare design to be drawn, this work was placed in the hands of Jan Vermeer. So life went on pleasantly in that out-of-the-way corner of old Delft.

* * *

Now, when Christina was nearly fourteen it was decided that she should go away to live for a time with her uncle, a well-to-do merchant in Amsterdam, where it was felt she would have many advantages which her mother could not afford. And so it came about that Christina packed her box and rode away with her uncle, who came to fetch her. Down the long, straight avenues they went, beside the long, straight canals, and the church tower of Delft sank lower and lower behind the lines of pollard willows before they stopped that night beneath the lighted windows of the merchant's home in Amsterdam.

It was three years before Christina saw the tower of Delft again, and the old gaunt mill rising above the marshes; but after three long years you may imagine her coming back the same Christina, only much taller, and perhaps a little graver and more sedate.

One fine morning soon after her return, she went out onto the balcony to look once more over the roofs of Delft, and the marshes golden with buttercups, for it was springtime. As she was shading her eyes with her hand, a window quietly opened in the house opposite, and an unexpected voice said, "So you are back again, Christina?"

"Yes, I have come home, Master Vermeer."

"How tall you have grown! Do you remember the days when I used to ask you if you could see any blue sky from your mill, and if it would be a good day for painting? I want you to help me in another way with one of my pictures now, if you will."

"I am very willing to help you, if I can; but do you paint much nowadays, and how does the carving go? And who gilds the figureheads for our ships?"

* * *

"Do you not remember how clumsy I always used to be at the carving, and how folk would say, 'Jan Vermeer can draw but he cannot carve'? But Mynheer Van Ryks has been very good to me and has given me a room to myself where I paint pictures all day long. There is one picture which I started the day you left Delft, and that is the picture I want you to help me with."

"What is the picture?"

"I call it the 'Blue Maiden.' It is the portrait of a girl in a dress of faded blue, like the one you used to wear, and she is standing by a window with a speck of blue sky beyond."

At that moment there was a rattle of horses' hoofs in the street below, and a smart carriage drew up at the door of the master carver. Jan Vermeer's head disappeared, and Christina hurried down to call her mother to view this unwonted spectacle.

* * *

"Ah, my dear," said her mother, "we have many fine carriages in the little street nowadays. Have you not heard of the fame which has come to Delft by reason of its great painter, and how wealthy people come from all the great towns to have their portraits painted and to see his pictures?"

"Nay, Mother, I did not know that Mynheer Van Ryks was so famous as all that."

"Mynheer Van Ryks indeed! I am speaking of Mynheer Vermeer, the greatest painter in Holland, and some say in all the world. The guilds have ordered Jan Vermeer to paint a portrait of the most beautiful woman in Holland to hang in the new Guildhall at Rotterdam; so many folk both rich and beautiful come up the little street nowadays.

"But I myself heard Jan Vermeer say that the beauties of Holland are not all in fine dresses, and that he would paint a picture for the Guildhall that would surprise the burghers; that it should be of a simple maid of humble degree, and that he would paint her in a dress of faded blue, and call her the 'Blue Maiden.' He is a great man these days, is Jan Vermeer, though he is so young—men call him 'Vermeer of Delft.'"

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Here is Miss Sally Rabbit to Add to Your Collection of Cut-Out Animal Dolls. Mount Her on Stiff Paper or Cardboard When You Have Cut Her Out. Paint or Crayon Her Outfit as You Please.

An 'Alice in Wonderland' Tea Party in London

THERE WAS a wonderful tea-party in London the other day when Alice in Wonderland and Peter Pan met all their friends and ate gingersnaps and cakes together.

Alice is an old lady now, and the boy who was the original Peter Pan of the play is quite grown up, but that didn't make any difference, and Alice enjoyed the gingersnaps and cakes just as much as she used to do when, as a little girl, she went to tea with Mr. Dodgson, her big, clever friend who, as Lewis Carroll, has made more children laugh than anyone else in the world.

* * *

In Mr. Dodgson's house was a deep old wardrobe, and in the wardrobe were a number of "dressing-up" clothes, quaint little frocks and coats like those people wear on the stage, and when Mr. Dodgson's young friends visited him they used to put them on and pretend they were real actors and actresses.

Some of these same clothes were being shown at this wonderful party, as well as many other interesting old things—a funny curved glass that used to hang on Mr. Dodgson's wall, and made you look very, very long and thin one way, and very, very short and fat the other; the desk at which he used to write his books, and numbers of games and puzzles which he made up for his little friends' amusement.

* * *

Standing on a table behind Alice (who is now Mrs. Hargreaves) was the Dodo, but instead of presenting her with a thimble, as it does in the book, it looked gravely on while a little girl came forward and handed Mrs. Hargreaves a lovely posy of flowers.

In the book the tea table is set out under a tree in front of the house, and, although it was a large one, the March Hare, the Mad Hatter, and the Dormouse were all sitting crowded together, and when they saw Alice coming they cried, "No room!" It was not at all like that at the London tea party where Alice, being the guest of honor, was given the best seat, and where everyone tried to make her as happy and as comfortable as possible.

And there she sat at the head of the table, just as you see her in the book, smiling at her friends, listening to all they had to say, and thinking, I expect, of that far-away summer day on the banks of a river, when a white rabbit with pink eyes popped down a large rabbit-hole, and the story of "Alice in Wonderland" began.

Mail Bag

Dear Editor: Freeport, L. I., New York

I have written to the Mail Bag once before and three girls answered my letter. One lived in Scotland, one in California and the other in Indiana. I did like the story "Riddle Hill" very much and I was very sorry when it ended but I knew it could not be helped. Now I like the other stories just as well. I should like to hear from girls anywhere.

Eunice E.

Dear Editor: Hollywood, Florida

I live on a 410-acre orange grove in southern Florida. I enjoy Snubs, Waddles, Milly-Molly-Mandy and "All From a Balloon." I wish that Milly-Molly-Mandy would come more often than she does. I have been going to a Christian Science Sunday School since I was three years old. My hobby is collecting stamps. I should like to correspond with anybody my own age (10) in any part of the world. I have two correspondents already, but I should like another one.

Kate Margaret W.

The Two Bears

One day I met two pleasant bears,
And I was glad to see
They were inclined to be polite
And make a friend of me.
My heart seemed heavy on that day,
And such an awkward pack
Of cares and worries seemed a load
That nearly broke my back.
"Oh, let me help you!" One Bear said,
"I am a stalwart bear.
No foolish worries burden me;
I never notice care."
So, that One Bear relieved me of
What seemed a trying load.
And off he trotted cheerfully
Along the dusty road.

Another day I met those bears,
And I was glad to see
They recognized their roadside friend
And grunted merrily.
My heart was very sore that day,
For anger's ugly sting
Had entered deeply into it,
And poisoned everything.
Then, said the Other Bear to me:
"I'd like to see you smile,
And hear a gentle word or so
As we just chat a while."
And so we talked as we two walked.
Ere long I could not find
A sign of that old, angry heart;
'Twas miles and miles behind.

One day I met those bears again;
I had been traveling far.
But, there they were, so up I spoke:
"Please tell me who you are!"
One said, "My name is simply 'Bear',
I never had another;
This Other Bear, I proudly claim
As my beloved brother."
"And your name, Sir, I'd like to know,
For you have served me too.
I've never met such helpful bears;
I'm grateful, Sirs, to you."
And then replied the Other Bear,
"I'm called 'Forbear' by others,
And so, you see, 'Bear' and 'Forbear'
Are merely loving brothers."

"JOHN-MARTIN"

By Permission of the White Star Line to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE COLLAR PRESENTED TO DOODLES BY MEMBERS OF THE WHITE STAR COMPANY

Doodles—A Sea-Cat

THIS is the true story of Doodles, a little cat with a romantic history.

Doodles was born on the White Star liner Cedric, and for five years was the pet of the crew. Like all true sailors she loved the sea, and traveled over 360,000 miles on her own beautiful boat.

Now, Doodles is quite a remarkable animal as you shall hear. Being a sailor-cat she did as sailors do, and when the boat was docked in Liverpool would go ashore to wander among the other ships and warehouses but, by some wonderful instinct, she never failed to "sign on for sailing day," as the Purser tells us.

And then came the time when it was decided to take the Cedric from Liverpool to Scotland to be broken up, and somehow or other Doodles got wind of it. The boat, at the time, was lying in Gladstone Dock where, one by one, the crew was leaving her. Being a member of the crew, Doodles should, by rights, have been leaving her too. But where was Doodles? No one had seen her. A thorough search was made, all her old haunts were visited, but she was nowhere to be found. Only when the ship had left Liverpool on her last voyage did the faithful Doodles creep from her hiding-place.

During the time the Cedric was being broken up in Scotland Doodles remained close at hand watching the workmen for hours each day and wondering what it was all about, until a friend, who loves cats, asked permission to take her to his home in Derbyshire where he was sure she would be happy. And although there were many other friends anxious to have her, Doodles was put into his care and has now settled down to a peaceful life on land.

But this is not quite all. So touched were the members of the White Star Company by the devotion of their former pet that they had a beautiful collar made and presented to her. The collar is ornamented with a silver star and "R. M. S. Cedric" badges, while on two plates are inscribed the words "I am Doodles. I was born in 1927 on the White Star liner Cedric, in which I travelled over 360,000 miles."

A Candy-Filled Doll

Take a clean bottle, about five inches high. Fill it with little pieces of hard, mixed candy. Close the bottle with a cork which extends a little above the neck. Stuff a piece of white material with cotton or snipped cloth and arrange it over the cork to form the doll's head. Mark eyes, nose and mouth with pencil or crayons.

For dolly's dress cut a piece of gay material long enough to reach from the neck of the bottle to the bottom. The piece should be wide enough to make a full skirt. Gather and fasten about the neck of the bottle. Tie a ribbon sash about the bottle where the doll's waistline is to be. Fold a three-cornered piece of material about the neck for a shawl. You will not need to bother about making arms, since it will appear that they are under the shawl.

Perhaps you would like to make such a candy-filled doll for a little friend's birthday or Christmas gift. I am sure she would be pleased to get such a sweet gift.

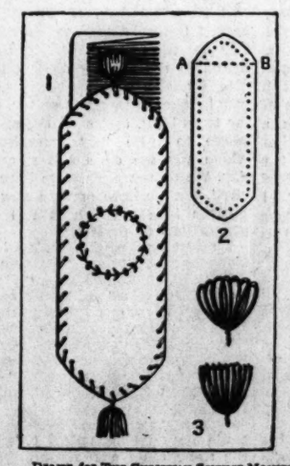
Make a Pocket-Comb Case

Here is something you will thoroughly enjoy making because it is quite easy and yet looks so effective when done.

You will need two pieces of material shaped as shown in Fig. 2. Leather, suede, or velvet are equally good to use. Make holes round the border of both pieces with a stiletto, or other sharp round instrument. Now take a narrow ribbon and thread through the holes to bind the two pieces of material together, leaving the portion above the dotted line between A and B open.

Complete the case with a tassel which is made by looping a bunch of narrow ribbon, tying the ends together securely, and cutting through the tops of the loops (Fig. 3).

If you care to, you can embroider a little wreath of flowers, if the case is made of velvet; if made of leather it is better to leave it plain. Slip a pretty little comb inside, and you will have a dainty and useful present for your friend.



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leather, Suède or Velvet May Be Used in Making This Case.

Cousin Eliza Malone

Cousin Eliza Malone is coming—
There's strawberry jam for tea!
Cousin Eliza Malone is coming—
We're busy as folks can be!
I am rubbing the silver bright,
Cook is beating a batter light,
Everything must be just right
For Cousin Eliza Malone.

Cousin Eliza Malone is pretty—
Her hair is the softest gray!
Cousin Eliza Malone is witty—
I wish she would come to stay!
O suppose that the train is late!
Who is that at the garden gate?
I am so glad I can hardly wait—
It's Cousin Eliza Malone!

FLOURNOY STEVENS

Rosemary's Gladioli

"WELL, here we are," said Dark Red Gladiolus, one bright morning in July. "My! The garden must have looked drab before we came out."

"Yes," exclaimed Ruffled Geranium Pink. "we certainly were needed. A garden without us just wouldn't be a garden. We make a genuine display."

"I don't wonder," continued White Glory, "that we are called everybody's flower, because, really, anyone can raise us. We grow in almost any soil and aren't inclined to insect pests as some flowers are. Why, look at the roses, those little insects are just about eating them up."

"We've grown popular all of a sudden, it seems," declared Scarlet Wonder, rather dryly. "Not so long ago, I remember, we were growing over in Africa and nobody thought much about us then."

"Why," said Porcelain Blue proudly, "even a battle has been fought over the pronunciation of our name."

How Pure Canary Yellow laughed. "That's nothing new," she explained. "We are battle flowers by name, for our name comes from 'gladius,' meaning, 'sword.' Like the gladiators fighting in the arena in Rome, we have had to use our sword-shaped leaves to gain our place in the garden."

"And even our flowers are called spikes," added Lilac Blue. "What do you think of that? Spikes?"

Velvety Maroon sighed. Then, she turned to Porcelain Blue. "How did that pronunciation battle end?"

"About like all battles," she answered. "Both sides thought they won and the compromise was that we should be called 'glads' for short."

"I like that name," spoke up Peach Red, who had been listening to her talkative sisters. "That is a happy name, much better than one that means a sword. I remember, too, hearing Rosemary reading aloud to a little friend about a child who made a whole village happy, because she always found something to be glad about."

"Glad I'm alive," said Dark Red.

"Glad the sun shines today," said Ruffled Geranium.

"Glad it rained yesterday," said White Glory.

"Glad we are tall," said Scarlet Wonder.

"Glad folks like us," said Orange Salmon.

"Glad we are summer flowers," said Lilac Blue.

"And arrived in America," said Velvet Maroon.

"Glad, most of all, we are in Rosemary's garden," said Peach Red.

And all the gladioli agreed, "Yes, that's best of all."

HEAVY VOLUME OF TRADING AS STOCKS SOAR

Market Absorbs Much Selling and Then Rises to New High Ground

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—The stock market again charged forward, smashing all opposition today, in a display of bullishness which much of Wall Street had thought might not be seen again in years.

Securities and commodities again reacted upon each other to their mutual advantage, cotton leading the staples with an uprush of more than $5 a bale. The bond market was firm, but was again overshadowed by the spectacular performance of junior securities.

The market rushed up 2 to 8 points in many leading issues in the first 5,000,000-share day in more than a year today, but finally gave way before profit-taking in the last hour, and gains were more than cut in half, a few entirely lost. The late tone was steady.

Advances of 2 and 3 points in U. S. Steel and Allied Chemical were completely lost.

Gains of around 8 in Union Pacific and Santa Fe were about cut in half, as were 6-point gains in American Telephone and American Can. The turnover was well over 5,000,000 shares.

Rails Hold Advance

The rails, many of which have already more than doubled in price since the list turned upward a month ago, continued to lead the furious advance. In the face of the fact that latest earnings statements showed that the majority of the carriers were failing to earn their fixed charges, and that the latest carloadings reports have failed to reflect important improvement, traders were obviously willing to believe that the determined efforts of the railroad executives to cooperate to reduce their expenditures, together with a brightened prospect of general business improvement in the autumn, justified confidence in the ability of the stronger roads to restore their earning power.

Stocks of coal carriers, and some of the roads which expect to have large crops to move, were particularly strong.

The automobile stocks shot upward in their best move in months. While automobile production has recently undergone sharp seasonal curtailment, a number of executives now express the belief that the improved sentiment reflected by the security markets should bring improved autumn business.

General Motors reported July sales to American consumers of 32,849 cars, off considerably from 56,987 of June, and less than half the 85,054 of July of last year. Some quarters point out that measures to help commodities, such as the plan of relieving the market of the overhanging Farm Board stock of cotton through a credit arrangement with the mills, should restore agricultural purchasing power and stimulate new automobile buying.

The drop in Homestake mining was interesting in view of the change in sentiment toward other issues. Gold mining thrives when other industries are depressed, and general prices in terms of gold decline. But as measured by standard indices, wholesale commodity prices have now advanced for seven successive weeks.

Bonds Rule Firm

Strength came into the bond market today, and all classes of securities participated in a general revival. Gains of 1 to 3 or more points were reached by many railway and utility issues.

The speculative carriers were especially buoyant, unusually heavy trading being noted in some of the low-priced carriers.

The foreign list improved moderately and the United States Government section was steady.

DIVIDENDS

Pan American Petroleum & Transport Company declared a dividend of 20 cents on the common and Class B, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 16. An initial dividend of 25 cents was paid July 20, 1932.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Aug. 8	Aug. 6
30	Am & Cont	3	3	3	3
4844	Am T&T	107¼	106½	107½	107½
350	Amoskeag	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	4
100	Big Sanf	13¼	11½	12¼	..
21	Bos El	73¾	73¾	73¾	73
40	Bos & Alb	90	90	90	..
105	B&M pr pf	30	27½	30	27½
25	Bos Prop	8	8	8	..
325	Cop Range	2¾	2½	2¾	..
20	East SS	6½	6½	6½	..
275	E G & Fuel	7	6	6	..
88	E G&F pf	53½	52½	53½	51¼
10	E G&F pr pf	63½	63½	63½	..
50	E Mass A	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
174	Edison Elec	163	160	160¼	160
80	Em Asso	5¼	4	4	5
172	First Nat St	47½	46¼	46¼	47
135	Gen Capital	15	14⅞	15	14⅞
26	Gen El Sp	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
10	Hygrade	13	13	13	..
100	Isle Royale	1½	1½	1½	..
18	Me Cent	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
220	Mass Util	1⅞	1½	1⅞	..
25	Mergenthal	25	25	25	24
140	Mohawk	10¼	10	10	..
505	Nash	15¾	13⅞	14⅞	14⅝
100	Nat Ser	.75	.75	.75	.75
461	NE Tel	94½	90	90	90
1590	No Butte	.38	.33	.38	.34
50	Pac Mills	7½	7½	7½	7½
300	Pocahontas	5	4¾	5	..
870	Quincy Min	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
625	Stone Web	10¼	9¼	9¼	9⅜
200	Shawmut	7	6¾	6	6⅜
86	Suil Mach	7½	7	7	..
192	Swift & Co	12½	12½	12½	12
370	Torrington	30¾	29½	30	..
314	Uni Found	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
620	Uni Shoe	36	34⅞	35	35⅛
175	Uni Shoe pf	30	29½	30	..
25	US&El Pow	.01	.01	.01	..
40	Uni Gas	.02	.02	.02	..
500	Utah Met	.40	.40	.40	.35
390	War Bros	4⅝	4½	4½	4¼
	BONDS				
$2000	E Mass 4½s	20	20	20	22

COTTON UP $5 A BALE

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—An advance of more than $5 a bale in the cotton market here today on active general buying and covering in response to unexpectedly small crop figures and continued optimism over the general business outlook carried the price of December contracts up to 7.38 or 104 points net higher and 208 points above the low level of early last June. This advance was checked by realizing combined with some southern and Liverpool selling, and there were reactions of 18 or 20 points from the best in the midafternoon market.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE LOSS

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—American Locomotive Company reports net loss of $1,971,833 in the first half year, compared with a loss of $817,476 in the like 1931 period.

MONDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 8	Last Aug. 6
3	⅛	..	Abitibi Pow & P	1300	1⅛	1	..	..
9½	2⅛	..	Abitibi pf	100	4½	4½	4½	3
5⅜	1⅝	..	Adams Express	4500	5½	4⅝	5	4⅝
70	22	..	Adams Exp pf	10	50	46½	50	..
30⅜	12	2	Adams Millis	400	16	15¼	16	..
13	9¾	1	Addressograph	600	10	10	10	..
3½	1½	..	Advance Rumely	400	3½	3	3	3¼
10¼	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	1200	8⅞	8⅜	8½	8⅞
67½	30¼	4½1	Air Reduction	11400	54½	49	50	49½
2	⅜	..	Airway Elec App	100	1½	1½	1½	1
16⅝	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	4300	10¾	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
4	½	..	Albany PW Pap	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
3⅜	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	1100	1⅝	1⅜	1½	1⅜
5⅝	⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	200	3¾	3	3½	2¾
10¼	⅜	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	3	3	3	..
6⅛	¾	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	3½	3¼	3¼	2½
87½	42½	6§	Allied Chem	80100	81½	75	76½	78
13⅜	4	..	Allis Chalmers	4100	12⅝	11⅛	11¼	11⅜
11	5⅞	..	Amal Leather pf	100	7½	7¼	7¾	..
17¾	12	2	Amerada	400	18½	18	18	18½
7⅛	2⅛	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	6⅜	6⅛	6⅝	..
11⅝	5⅜	..	Am Bank Note	1300	17½	15⅝	16⅜	15
47	27	3	Am BankNote pf	10	43	40¼	43	41⅞
4½	½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	30	4¾	4½	4½	4½
15½	6¾	.60	Am Brake S&F	1200	13¼	12¼	13	..
90	40	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	74	74	74	..
73⅝	29¾	5§	Am Can	70100	55⅜	49½	51⅝	49
9¾	3⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	1700	11¼	10½	10½	9⅞
39⅞	16	7	Am Car & F pf	1300	39	36½	37	38½
26	7	..	Am Chain pf	700	12	11¼	12	11¼
35⅜	18	3§	Am Chicle	1100	33	30	32	30
6	2	..	Am Colortype	100	3	3	3	..
16	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	5300	17⅜	15½	17	15⅜
11⅝	2	..	Am & For Pow	7800	10¼	8⅜	6	5½
33	33¼	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	11½	10¼	11½	10
38½	5	..	Am & For Pow 7	1100	15	13	14	12⅜
17¼	2¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	4100	9⅞	8½	9⅛	8⅜
6	3	1	Am Hawaiian	700	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¼
2½	1	..	Am Hide & L	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
13	5	..	Am Hide & L pf	1200	10⅞	10¼	10⅛	9⅛
21⅜	4	2	Am Ice	100	9⅞	9	9⅞	9
8½	2½	..	Am International	4200	8⅜	7¼	7½	7⅞
10½	3⅝	..	Am Locomotive	1100	10¼	9⅛	10¼	9⅜
44⅜	19⅞	7	Am Loco pf	700	36	35	36	35½
6⅜	1½	..	Am Metal	1400	5½	4½	5	4
19½	6½	..	Am Metal 6%	30	16⅜	15	16	14½
16⅞	3	..	Am Power & Lt	9600	7½	6¾	7¼	6⅞
50	15¼	6	Am P&L 6% pf	1200	31½	30	31	32
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	400	26⅞	26	26	27¾
5½	3⅛	..	Am Radiator	1100	5¼	4¾	5	4¾
13	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	17400	10¾	9	10	9⅛
29¼	13⅜	3	Am Safety Razor	400	23	20½	22½	..
1½	1⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
15⅛	10	2	Am Shipbuilding	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	¾
18⅝	5½	..	Am Smelt & Ref	14600	16⅜	14¼	15⅛	15¼
55	15	..	Am Smelt&R 2pf	1 00	32	32	32	30¼
85	22	..	Am Smelt & R pf	1100	44½	41	4	41⅞
8⅜	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	4200	9¼	8¼	8½	8¾
36¾	20	2½*	Am Stores	100	35	35	35	..
39¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	1100	28½	26	26¾	25¼
139⅞	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	110000	114¼	106⅝	110¼	108
25	5	..	Am Type Fndrs	600	15	15	15	15
70	11½	..	Am Type F pf	40	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	22½
34½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	10100	25	23	23	23⅜
75	27	6	Am Wat pf 6	400	65	65	65	62
31	11	2	Am WW&E ct	400	20½	19½	20	20
15⅝	1⅜	..	Am Woolen	100	5¼	4	4⅞	..
30⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	4100	27⅞	26	26½	26½
8	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap ct	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	¾
5	2	..	Am Writ Pap pf	20	3	3	3	..
3¾	1¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	3¾	3¼	3¾	..
12⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	20100	10¼	9½	10	9⅜
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	1300	11	10	10	10⅞
74	40	6½	Anchor Cap pf	100	51½	52½	52½	53
12	7	1	Archer Daniels	400	13½	13	13¼	12
95	85	7	Archer Dan pf	10	94	94	94	..
4½	24	..	Armour Del pf	400	45	44½	45	44¼
2	⅜	..	Armour Ill A	1400	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
1⅛	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	1400	⅜	⅜	¾	¾
14⅝	3½	..	Armour Il pf	400	11¼	10¾	11	11
3	1	..	Arnold Constable	100	2½	2½	2½	2¼
7½	4	..	Art Metal Const	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
2¾	⅜	..	Asso Apparel Ind	300	1½	1½	1½	1¼
8¼	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	5½	4⅞	5	5
24½	20	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	30	30	30	30½
35	15½	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	20	20	20	..
9¾	6½	.35e	Asso Oil	10	14	14	14	..
94	17⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	35100	49	40½	46⅜	40½
86	35	5	Atchison pf	700	62	60	60	60¾
41½	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	1200	23	20½	23	20
6⅜	7⅜	1	Atl Refining	18400	17¾	16¾	16⅞	17¼
25½	2¾	4§	Atlas Powder	400	13	12	13	..
151¾	28¾	4§	Auburn Auto	51000	81	69½	74¼	72¾
1	⅛	..	Auto Sales	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
2	⅛	..	Auto Sales pf	20	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
3½	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	500	3⅜	3	3⅛	3⅜

—B—

8½	2	..	Baldwin Loco	400	7⅜	7	7¼	7
24½	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	70	24⅞	21½	23½	22
21	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	500	13⅞	10	11⅜	10½
41½	6	7	Balt & Ohio pf	1100	19	15	19	14½
59½	56	..	Bangor & Ar pf	20	70	70	70	..
30	10	6½	Barker Bros pf	50	14	12	14	12
57	33⅛	..	Barnsdall A	400	5¾	5½	5⅝	5½
43½	10	2	Beatrice Cream	400	25½	22¾	25½	22⅝
95	14	7	Beatrice Cr pf	600	84	79	82	..
44¾	24½	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	40	40	40	40
2½	2⅜	..	Belding Hem	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
41¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	1400	10½	8⅛	9½	9⅝
24⅜	6	..	Best & Co	1300	12	10½	11	10
24⅜	1¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	9700	21	18¼	19½	18
44	16¼	..	Beth Steel pf	300	46½	45	46½	45
8¾	3⅜	..	Blaw Knox	400	9	7½	7½	8
7¼	5	..	Bohn Alum & Br	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	¼
1⅝	⅛	2	Bohn Fisheries	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
43½	20	.. 2	Borden	4000	31	29	30½	28⅝
52⅝	⅜	..	Borg Warner	2800	9¾	8½	9½	8½
9½	4	..	Boston & Maine	700	8½	7½	8½	8
11¼	2⅛	..	Briggs Mfg	2000	5⅞	5⅛	5½	4¾
11½	4	1	Briggs & Strat	400	6½	5½	5½	6½
14	¼	..	Brockway	400	1	1	1	¾
50¼	10⅜	..	Brooklyn Man T	1500	23¾	22½	23	23¾
78⅜	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	1300	59⅞	59¾	59½	58¾
89½	4½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	73¾	70	71¼	70
119½	101	7	Brown Shoe pf	20	108	105	105	104
1	½	..	Bruns Terminal	400	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1
5	2⅛	7	Bucyrus Erie	300	4	3⅜	4	3¾
75	35	7	Bucyrus E pf	10	55	55	55	52
8⅞	2⅞	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	400	6½	5½	6	5½
2¾	½	..	Budd Mfg	100	1	1	1	1
4½	⅝	..	Budd Wheel	400	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1½
7⅜	2⅛	..	Bullard	1700	5½	4¼	4⅝	4⅝
3½	1⅛	..	Bulova Watch	100	3	3	3	2¾
22⅞	⅛	..	Burns Bros A	100	1½	1½	1½	1¼
13	6¾	.80	Burroughs Add	2400	10⅜	9½	10¼	9¾
21¾	3½	..	Bush Terminal	1400	6¾	5⅞	6⅝	6⅞
65	8⅞	7	Bush Term deb	100	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	..
85	11¾	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	39	38	30	38
1¼	⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	300	1¼	1	1¼	1
19	7	..	Byers	700	17¼	13⅞	15	14½
55	35¼	7	Byers pf	20	53⅛	53⅛	53½	..

—C—

11⅜	4¼	..	Calif Packing	1200	11¼	10⅜	11¼	10¼
½	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
4	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	4⅜	3¾	4⅜	3⅝
15½	6	1.20	Canada Dry	3500	12¾	10¾	12⅜	11¼
20⅝	7¼	1¼	Canadian Pacific	2500	15½	14¼	14½	15⅝
6⅛	2¼	..	Capital Admin	200	4	4	4¼	4½
50½	16¾	..	Case Thresh	11000	54	47¼	50¼	49¼
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	190	63½	61	61	64
15	4¾	.50	Caterpillar Trac	400	11½	10½	10½	11½
5	1¼	..	Celanese Corp	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
17⅝	7⅜	1½	Centrsl Aguirre	200	17	16⅛	16¾	..
6¼	2⅜	..	Century Ribbon	200	6	5⅞	6	6
78	25	..	Central RR of NJ	600	69	63½	69	60
15	3½	..	Cerro de Pasco	1000	10⅝	9¼	10	9⅝
7	1¾	..	Checker Cab Mfg	1400	5	4	5	4
20⅝	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	3000	11¾	9	10⅛	9¾
2	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	400	2	1¼	2	1⅞
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	2500	19¼	17¾	18⅜	17⅝
4⅜	1¼	..	Chi & Gt West	1300	3¼	2¾	3¼	..
15⅛	3¾	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1200	8⅞	7¼	7¾	7¼
15½	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	1000	2⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1⅜
5¼	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	2000	2⅞	2¼	2	2⅛
12⅝	2	..	Chi & N'western	1800	7¼	5⅝	6⅝	5⅝
31	5	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	12	11	12	..
6¾	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	900	4¼	3¾	4¼	4⅛
11½	2½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	8	7½	8	..
16⅜	1½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	300	7	5	7	4¾
24½	2	..	Chi RI&P 6%	800	10¼	8	8	9
27½	4¼	..	Chi RI&P 7%	400	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	10
14	6½	2	Chi Yellow Cab	90	10½	10½	10½	10⅛
9	5	..	Chickasha Cot O	100	6	6	6	..
7½	1½	..	Childs Company	100	3½	3½	3½	..
15¾	5	1	Chrysler	7200	12⅞	10⅜	11⅞	10½
28½	11⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	500	15	14⅜	14¾	14⅜
2⅛	¼	..	City Stores	200	⅞	¾	⅞	⅞
56¼	54½	5	Cleve CC&StL pf	40	55	55	55	55
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	500	15⅜	15	15⅜	15
95	65	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	81½	81½	81½	81¼
10⅞	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	700	6¼	6	6	5⅞
12⅜	2⅞	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	700	9	8¼	8¼	8¾
16⅛	4¼	1a	Columbia Gas	6900	14	11½	13⅜	12
79	40	6	Columbia G pf A	100	65	65	65	63
41⅞	13⅛	2	Columbian Carb	7400	31¾	27½	29¾	28½
9	4½	..	Columbia Pic vtc	500	10½	8½	8¾	8¾
11	3⅞	.50	Comm Credit	2700	7½	6¾	7⅜	7
68⅞	40	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	40	62	60	62	59
26¼	11¾	3	Comm Cred A	500	25	23½	18¼	18½
20¾	4¾	..	Comm Credit pf B	30	16½	16½	16½	..
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	1400	20¼	18⅜	20¼	18⅞
95	88	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	10	94	94	94	..
77	55½	.6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	75	75	75	73
10¼	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	1800	8½	7¾	8⅜	7½
7⅜	2⅛	..	Commwlth & So	12700	3¼	2⅜	3	2⅞
68½	27⅜	6	Commwlth & S pf	100	50	50	50	49¾
11	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	700	10½	10	10½	9⅞
5¾	1	..	Consol Film Ind	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
11¾	2¾	..	Consol Film I pf	600	5½	5¼	5⅜	5
68⅜	31½	4	Consol Gas	12900	66⅜	51¾	54½	53½
7	1	..	Consol Gas pf	200	0	88¾	88⅞	..
3	1	..	Consol Laundries	800	7	6½	6¾	..
15	4	..	Consol Oil	1400	8	7¾	8	..
3	¼	..	Consol Textile	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
1⅛	¼	..	Container B	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
7	2⅞	..	Cont Baking A	700	5½	5½	5½	5¼
1	⅛	..	Cont Baking B	300	1	⅞	⅞	1
47¾	24⅞	6	Cont Baking pf	100	37½	37½	37	37
41	17⅜	2	Cont Can	5600	31½	28¼	29½	29
1	⅛	..	Cont Dia Fibre	400	5	4⅛	5	4½
25½	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	1700	18¼	16¾	17⅞	17⅝
3	⅛	..	Cont Motors	300	1½	1	1⅛	..
7	¾	..	Cont Oil	6700	7½	7	7½	7
4	1⅜	..	Coty	1100	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	4
25	5½	..	Crosley Radio	300	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	..
9	3¾	..	SCrown Cork & S	300	9¾	9⅛	9¾	9
10	3	..	Crown Cork pf	100	19	19	19	18½
24	17⅜	2.70	Crucible Steel	100	18	18	18	16
23¼	6	..	Crucible Steel pf	210	29½	29	29½	29½
49⅞	15	..	Cuba Ry pf	17	4	4	6	6
2⅛	⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	400	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
13	3½	..	Cuban Am S pf	10	13	13	13	..
16¼	5	..	Curtis Publishing	500	16¼	15	15½	15
11	7	..	Curtis Pub pf	300	68¾	64	67	63
86	47	7	Curtiss-Wright	1600	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	1½
2¾	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1100	2⅞	2¼	2¼	2
3⅝	1½	..	Cushman Tr	10	65	65	65	..
90	60¼	7	Cutler Hammer	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..

—D—

5¼	1	..	Davison Chem	400	3⅞	3½	3½	3⅝
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	500	13	11	11	12½
89½	32	9	Del & Hudson	1600	65½	60	63¼	59
28¾	8½	..	Del L&W & W	1100	21½	16¾	19	17
8	1⅛	..	Denver R G pf	200	4¼	4	4¼	4
122	54	8	Detroit Edison	2100	84½	83½	82½	82
16⅜	12	1	Diamond Match	600	17¼	16	17	16
11⅝	7½	1.20	Dome Mines	900	10	9⅛	10	10
18	11¼	1.50	Dominion Stores	300	16⅛	16	16	16½
13⅞	5	1	Douglas A	700	7½	6¾	7½	6¼
59¾	22	3	du Pont de Nem	31600	41⅜	36½	38¾	36½
105	80¾	6	du Pont deb	500	90½	90	90½	90
97	87	5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	95	95	95	..

—E—

5¼	1	..	Eastern Roll Mill	300	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2½
87½	35¼	5	Eastman Kodak	29700	67	58¼	63	59¾
119½	104¾	6	Eastman Kod pf	170	112½	112½	112½	..
8	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	300	3¼	3¼	3½	..
32¾	4	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	3600	18¾	16⅝	17⅞	18¼
2½	⅛	..	Elec Boat N	100	1½	1½	1½	..
4	⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	500	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼
15⅜	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	7200	7	6	6¾	6
64	10¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	400	24	22	23½	20½
55½	8⅛	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	700	19¼	18½	18½	19
33½	12¾	3	Elec Sto Battery	500	36½	25½	26	25¼
⅜	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	370	⅛	⅛	⅛	..

—F—

5¾	2¾	..	Fairbanks Morse	200	3¾	3½	3½	..
47¾	15	7	Fairbanks M pf	18	17⅜	17¾	17¾	..
14	6½	.60	Fed Dept Stores	150	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
3¾	1½	..	Fed

SOME BRIGHT SPOTS IN THE STEEL MARKET

Buying Increases and Mills Reopen—Good Rise in Non-Ferrous Metals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—Steel mill operations have declined a point to 15 per cent of capacity, and though this is regarded as a setback for the steel industry in the midst of optimism, the steel makers look upon this lightly, feeling that it is merely temporary and that affairs are still shaping up for improvement which will make itself felt in September.

There are several cheerful developments noted. Steel makers have been purchasing some large tonnages of iron and steel scrap, which they would not be doing were they not confident of the immediate future.

A purchase of 5000 to 10,000 tons of scrap was made at Pittsburgh, while 5000 tons was bought at Chicago. The Pittsburgh purchase brought down the price 25 cents a ton to $3, but it is believed that this lower figure could not be duplicated.

Several plants which use iron and steel as a raw material are starting up operations after a period of idleness. Steel makers are receiving releases from consumers who had previously placed options to buy, thus signifying that many consumers are going ahead with their projects. In fact, the businesses of many consumers of steel are reported better, which means that sooner or later they will come into the market for more steel.

Bottom Reached in July

July has proved to have been the bottom point in the steel industry for many years and from many standpoints. Pig iron production declined 12 per cent and was the lowest since late the preceding century. Structural steel sales for the month at 45,000 tons were the lowest in many years.

The average rate of operations for the country was brought down by the decline in the Chicago district. That city being an important railroad center, the lack of buying on the part of the carriers has affected that district.

However, Chicago is also an outlet for the agricultural demand for steel, and since farming conditions are better it is logical to expect improved demand for agricultural steel to materialize soon.

Steel production in the other producing district of the United States is holding its own.

It is reported that 30 post offices will come up for bids this month, taking from 100 to 15,000 tons of steel each. The largest involves 15,000 tons for a federal building at Philadelphia, bids for which will be opened on Aug. 26. Structural steel sales during the last week came to 16,000 tons while new inquiry for less than 10,000 tons appeared.

Pig Iron Output Lower

Pig iron production last month was 572,296 tons, compared with 628,064 tons the preceding month. Last month's output was 57 per cent below that of July, 1931. However, there was no net loss in number of active furnaces, 46 having been in blast at the beginning and at the end of the month. Iron making last month was at the slowest pace since 1894.

Steel ingot production declined 8.8 per cent last month, the output having been 792,533 tons, or 31,701 tons daily. Production of ingots for the first seven months of the year was 8,360,302 tons by comparison with 17,447,4440 tons for the corresponding period of last year.

Motor Output Declines

Automobile production is declining rather rapidly just now and may not revive until fall when new models are being turned out. Probably the largest new prospect for a steel outlet is a tunnel at New York, which would require 150,000 tons of steel, all of which depends upon the obtaining of a loan for fulfillment.

Pig iron sentiment is more cheerful though the trade has not improved tangibly. There is a decided scarcity of special grades of iron as was discovered by a Massachusetts consumer who has tried to buy 750 tons. The pig iron price situation is unchanged. The iron market is a phlegmatic one and is slow to respond to outside influences. However, it is the impression of the trade that prices are now resting on bottom.

Not in many months have the non-ferrous metals shown such strength as during the last week. Both copper and lead had been selling at new all-time lows until this recent wave of optimism brought prices considerably higher. Nearly all of the important metals advanced in price, quick silver and antimony having been the exceptions.

Lead is now $9 a ton higher than its recent low. Copper is nearly a cent a pound higher in the foreign market and a quarter cent higher in the domestic mart. Zinc has risen $6 a ton. Tin is 2 cents a pound higher. Silver is selling at over 27 cents an ounce compared with under 27 cents during the last several weeks.

Advancing prices among the metals was accompanied by brisk purchasing. Domestic purchases of lead, copper and zinc were around 5000 tons each during the last week. Most of this purchasing was of an investment nature or because of the belief on the part of consumers that prices are going higher.

YOUNGSTOWN OPERATIONS

YOUNGSTOWN, Aug. 8—Youngstown district operations this week will declare 2 per cent to 13 per cent of capacity, compared with 15 per cent during the past week and 39 per cent in the like week of 1931. The minor drop in operations, caused chiefly by the shutdown of a plant at Farrell, Penna., was almost completely obscured, however, by a growing belief that a substantial improvement in mill operations will develop within the next month.

CANADIAN CARLOADINGS

MONTREAL, Aug. 8—Carloadings in Canada during the week ended July 30 totaled 36,548 cars, a decrease of 229 from the previous week and a decrease of 10,344 from the like week in 1931. Index rose to 61.3 from 60.44 after seasonal variation adjustments.

STOVE PLANT TO RESUME

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Aug. 8—The stove plant of Richardson & Boynton Co. will be reopened Aug. 15, employing 280 men. The plant has been shut down for several weeks.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	80	80
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	17⅛	15
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	18¼	
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	13	12
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	80½	80
Amer &Foreign Pw 5s 2030	36	35¾
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	72	72
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	59	59
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	1½	1½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	86	85
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103	103
Amer T&T 4s '36	100	100
Am T&T 4½s '39 cv	103⅞	103½
Am T&T col 5s '46	102	102
Am T&T deb 5s '60	99	98½
Am T&T 5s '65	98⅛	98
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	104⅛	104½
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	56	56
Amer WW &Elec 5s '34	88	88
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	78⅛	78
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	10	10
Armour & Co 4½s '39	73	72⅝
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	70	68
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	88⅞	88½
Atch T&SF 4s '05	75	75
Atch T&SF 4s '09	74	74
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	84	84
Atlantic & Danv 2d 4s '48	12	11¾
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	74¼	74
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	50	50
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	99	99
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	76	76
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	53½	51
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	58⅛	56⅞
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	31	29
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	42	39¾
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	70	69
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	85	84¾
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	40¼	39¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	49	48
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	102⅞	102¾
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	88	88
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	62	62
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	8	8
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	104½	103½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	84½	83½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	105½	105½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	98	98
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	97	97
Buff R & P 4½s '57	40	38¼
Bush Term con 5s '55	40	40
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	68½	66⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	83½	83½
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	85½	85½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	89½	89
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	89¼	88⅝
Can North 4½s '35	86	85⅞
Can North deb 6½s '46	103	103
Can North deb 7s '40	102⅝	102⅝
Can Pacific deb 4s	64⅞	64¼
Can Pacific 5s '44	81½	79⅞
Can Pacific 5s '54	77	77
Cen District Tel 5s	102½	102½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	23¾	19⅜
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	19½	19½
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	67	67
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	76½	76½
Certainteed 5½s '48	29	27⅝
ChCes Corp 5½s '47	52	48
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	90¾	90¾
Ches & O con 5s '39	101½	101½
Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89	79¾	79¾
Chicago &Alton rfg 3s '49	46	45½
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	82½	82½
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	91¼	91
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	82	82
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	90	90
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	13¼	12¼
Chicago '59 West 4s '59	43	41½
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	22¾	22¾
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	60¾	60¼
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 20 00	7¾	6¼
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	25	23½
Chicago & NW deb 5s '33	65	65
Chicago & NW gen 4s sta '87	48	48
Chicago & NW 4½s 2037	26	25
Chicago & NW 4¾s cv '49	21	18¼
Chicago & NW deb 5s '33 reg	60	60
Chicago & NW rfg 5s 2037	27½	25½
Chicago & NW 4½s C 2037	26	25
Chicago Railway 5s '27	48	48
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	35½	33
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	32	29½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	17½	17
Chicago Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	41	41
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	30	30
Cincinnati Un Sta 5s B '63	99¾	99¾
Cincinnati Ste 6½s C '63	101½	110½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	64	63
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	68½	68½
Childs Co 5s '43	25	23¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	45½	44¼
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	92	91⅞
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	96½	96½
Clev CC&StL 5s D '63	50	50
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	45	45
Clev Un Term 5s '73	70½	70
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	76⅛	76
Colonial Oil 6s '38	55	55
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	42	42
oClo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	76½	76
Colo & So 4½s '60 A	52	51½
Columb Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	77	76¼
Colum G&E 5s '52 Apr	80	77⅝
Columbia Gas&E 5s '52 May	78¼	77⅛
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	83½	83½
Col & Tol 4s	80	80
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	93	92
Con Gas 4½s '51	90½	90
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	102⅜	102
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	100⅞	100⅞
Container Corp 5s ct '43	15	15
Crown Cork &Seal 6s '47	75¼	75
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	22½	22½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	34¼	34¼
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	82	80
DeDn & Rio G 4½s '36	45	45
Den & Rio G Wn 4s '55	14¼	14
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	20½	20
DetDroit Ed 4½s D '61	90½	89½
DetDroit Ed col 5s '33	101⅛	101⅛
Detroit Ed 5s '49	99⅜	99⅜
Detroit Ed 5s '55	98⅜	98⅛
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	86	84½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67 A	97⅜	97½
Duquesne P & L 4½s B '57	98½	98¼
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	32	31¾
Erie RR ref 5s '67	24	23
Erie RR gen lien	44⅜	44⅜
Erie RR gen 5s '75	24	22½
Erie Gen Riv 6s '57	77	77
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	75⅜	75½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103	102½
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	101½	101½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	78	78
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	3⅜	3½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40 ctf	3¼	3½
Goodrich 6s '45	43	40½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	73	73
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	75	74
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	103	1402⅛
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	51⅜	50
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	52¼	51
Great Northern 5s '73 C	54⅝	54
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	58	57⅞
Great Northern 7s '36 A	69¾	68¼
Havana Elec 5s '52	21⅜0	20¼
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	83	83
Houston Oil 5½s '40	63	62
Hudson Coal 5s '62	32	31½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	48½	47½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	79¾	79
Humble Oil 5s '37	101½	101¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	103¾	103
Ill Central 4s '53	39¼	39¼
Il Centra rfg 4s '55	49½	49½
Il Central 4¾s '66	34½	31
Il Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	35	33
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	35½	34¾
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	97	97
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	75½	75
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	38	37½
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	42	41¼
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	5⅞	5⅞
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	5½	5
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	46¼	46
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	46½	45½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	27	26½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	62½	62
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	60½	60
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	27½	27¼
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	6⅛	6⅛
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	38½	37
Int Paper 6s '55	19	18
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	37⅝	37¼
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	28	27
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	36⅞	35¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	42	40
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	41⅞	39½
Inv Equity Corp 5s B ww '48	76	76
Kan City Ft&sMem 4s '36	45	44
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	93½	93½
Kan City P & L 4½s 'B	93	93
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	58	58
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	47¾	47¾
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	85⅝	84½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	68⅞	68
Lack Steel con 5s '50	80	80
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	8 5	84
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	58⅞	58¾
Laclede Gas 5½s D	58	56
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	68	68
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	72½	72
L'Autaro 6s '54	6⅛	6½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	38	38
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 0036	43	43
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	46	46
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	31	30⅜
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	99	99
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	5	5
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	36½	35
Market St Fy gold 7s '40	74	74
Meade 6s '45 ww	42	42
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	85¼	85
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	80½	80
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	80	80
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	26⅞	26⅛
Mo Ill 5s '59	30	30
Mo K && T 1st 4s '90	74½	74½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	35	35
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	62	62
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	16	15½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	30½	30
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	31	29½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	29¼	29¼
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	30¼	29½
Mo Pac 5s I '81	31	29½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	14¾	13½
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	2⅛	3
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	78½	78
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	82¾	82¾
Morris &Co 1st 4½s '39	72½	72½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	88¼	87¾
Nat Steel 5s	79	78
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	97⅜	97¼
New Eng T&T 5s '52	104	104
NJ Pow & Lt 4½s '60	78¼	78
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	84	83½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	84½	84½
N O T & M 5s B '54	24⅜	24⅞
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	74	74
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	66	66
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	47	44¼
NYC&HR rfg&im 4½s 2013	46	44½
NYC&HR 4s '42	65	65
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	50	48
NYC&&HR cv 6s '35	67½	66¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	23¼	21½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	35⅝	34½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	46	43¾
NY Dock Co 4s '51	57½	57½
NY Edison 5s C '51	104	103
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	111	110¾
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	95½	95½
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '50	55	54
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	80	78¾
NP Ont & W rfg 4s '92	47½	47½
NY & Rich Gas 6s '51	93	92
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	93¾	93¾
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	33¼	30
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	101⅛	101
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	47⅝	47⅝
Niag Share 5½s '50	64⅛	61
Norf & W con 4s '96	91	91
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	30	30
North Am Co 5s '61	80	80
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	79	79
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	79	79
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	85	84
Nor Ohio 5s '45	35	35
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	96	96
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	60	59⅝
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	84	83¼
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	60	60
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	74	74
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	97½	97¼
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	102⅛	102⅛
Otis Steel 6s '41	29	28
Pac Coast 1st 5s '46	19½	19½
Pac Pob Ser 5s	95	95
Paramount Public 5½s '50	32½	31⅞
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	33	33
Parmelee Trans 5s '44	4½	4½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	88	87¾
Penn Raolroad 4½s '52	40	40
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	61	60¼
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	74	73¾
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	75	75
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	74	73⅝
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	71	70½
Penn Railroad 5s '84	74	73
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	82¼	82¼
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	96	96
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	93½	93½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	82	81
Philadelphia Co cv 5½s '38	72	71¼
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	89½	88⅞
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	99⅞	99⅞
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	44	44
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	98	97½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	72	70
Pittsburgh Cv Co cf 6s '44ct	20½	20½
Rio G G& W rcpt 4s '49	40	40
Rochester GaGs 4½s	90	90
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	100	98
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	32	32
St Lopis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	55⅜	55
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	14½	13½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	9¾	9½
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	32¾	32¾
St Louis SW 1dy	24	24
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	34½	34½
StP M&M con 6s '33	95¼	95¼
Seab AL rfg 4s '59	4½	4½
Seabd A L 6s	4	4
Shell Pipee 5s '52	83¾	83½
Shell Union 5s '47	82¾	82½
Shell Union 5s ww '49	82½	82½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	36	36
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	90	90
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	94¼	94
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102½	102½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	70	70
Smith A O 6½s '33	100⅛	100⅛
Southern Beell Tel & Tel 5s'41	103	103
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	54⅜	54⅜
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	73¾	73¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	46	45½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	44⅞	44
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	45	43
Southern Pacific col 5s '44	73	73
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	25⅜	24½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	32	30
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	33½	32
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	102½	102½
Spokane I R 5s '55	23	23
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102⅜	102
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	91¼	91
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	96	96
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	65	65
Texas Corp 5s '44	89¼	89¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	48¾	48¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	26½	25⅞
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	49¼	49¼
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101¼	101¼
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	98	98
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	80	80
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	94½	94⅜
Union Pacific 4s '68	80	78½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	81¼	80
US Rubber Co 5s '47	42½	42
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	74	74
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	75⅜	75½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	26⅞	26
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	30½	29½
Vanadium 5s '41	44½	44
Virginia Ry 4½s B '62	86⅛	86⅛
Virginia Ry & Pow 5s '34	100	100
Virginia & Swest con 5s '58	44	42
Wabash RR 4½s '78	8½	8½
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	61	61
Wabash RR 5½s '75	8½	8½
Wabash RR 5s D '80	6¾	6½
Walworth 6s '45	22	21
Walworth 6½s '35	15	15
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	26	25
Warren Bros 6s '41	41	41
West Pa Pow Ba B '56	101	101
West Shore 4s 2361	75	75
Western Maryland 4s '52	53	53
Western NY & Pt 4s '43	75¼	75¼
Western Union 5s '51	67¾	63⅜
Western Union col 5s '38	73	73
Western Union 6½s '36	85	78½
Western Union 5s '60	69	63
Westchester Ltg 5s	104½	104½
White Sew Mach 6s '40 ww	17¼	17¼
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	82	81½
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	65	65

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Aug 8	Aug 6
3½s '47	101.3	101.2	101.3	101.3
1st 4¼s '47	101.24	101.23	101.23	101.22
4th 4¼s '38	103	102.31	102.31	102.30
US 3s '55	97.4	96.30	97	97.30
US 3½s '49	98.4	98.2	98.2	98.3
US 3½s '43 Mar	100.4	100	100	100.2
US 3½s '43 June	100.6	100.2	100.8	100.4
US 3½s '47	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.1
US 3¾s '56	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.6
US 4s '54	104.6	104.2	104.6	104.3
US 4¼s '52	107.8	107	107.2	106.30

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	19½	19½
Antioquia 7s A '45	11	11
Antioquia 7s B '45	10	9½
Antioquia 7s C '45	9½	9½
Antwerp 5s '58	80½	80½
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	34¼	33
Argentine Gov 6s June '50	37¼	37¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	37¼	37¼
Argentine Gov May '60	37⅜	37¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	38	37¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	38	37⅜
ArAgentine Gov 6s '57 A	37⅜	37¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	38	38
Australia 4½s '56	64½	64
Australia 5s '55	71⅜	71½
Australia 5s '57	38	37¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	72	71¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	89¼	89
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	91¼	91¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	97½	97
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	100¼	100⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '55	104¾	104½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	104¾	104½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	29½	29
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	46¼	46¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	43½	43
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	4½	4½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104¼	104⅛
Brazil (Cen El Ry 7s '52	14¾	14¾
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	17½	17
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	16¾	16¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	21	21
Brisbane 6s '50	65½	65½
Brisbane 5s '58	58¾	58¾
Budapest (City) 6s '62	28	25¾
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	22¼	22
Bpenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	23¼	23
Bulgaria 7s '67	19½	19½
Bulgaria 7½s '68	24¼	24
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	14	14
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	97	96¾
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	82½	81¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	96½	96½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	12⅞	12
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	12⅞	12
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	14	14
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	12¾	12¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	7¾	7½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	7½	7½
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	7¾	7½
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	27	27
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	27¼	27¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	33¾	32
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	70½	70
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	27	27
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	90½	90½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	75	75
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	39½	39½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	12⅞	12⅞
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	69⅜	69⅜
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	77	77
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	82¾	82½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	44	44
Duke Price Power 6s '66	50½	50
Dutch El 6s '47	90½	90½
Dutch El 6s '52	94¼	94¼
Frankfort 6½s '53	32¼	31
French (Rep) 7s '49	114⅛	113⅞
French (Rep) 7½s '41	120	119⅝
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	47	46½
German 7s '49	68	67⅜
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	47½	46½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	44	43¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	44	43½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	47¾	46½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	30	30
Germ El Pow 5½s '50	44¾	44¾
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	35½	35½
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	46	45
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	46⅜	45¾
Gras 6s '54	36	36
Harpen 6s '49 cv	42	42
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s A '61	34	34
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '61	34	33¾
Hungary Mun 7s '46	23½	22¾
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	38½	38½
Iseder Steel 6s '48	30¼	30⅛
Irish Free tSate 5s '60	76⅜	76½
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	87½	87½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	76⅜	76¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	94¼	94
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	51½	51½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	62⅜	61¾
Karstadt 6s '43	22⅝	22⅜
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	9	9
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104¼	104¼
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104¼	104¼
Medellin 6½s '54	10¼	10¼
Milan (City) 6½s '52	74⅜	74¾
Montevideo (City) 6s '50	14½	14
Montvideo (City) 7s '52	14	13¾
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105⅞	105⅞
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '67	74½	74½
Norway (King) 5s '63	73½	73½
Norway (King) 6s '50	78½	78½
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	59	57
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	48	48
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	59	58

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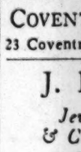

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Rime-o-Grams No. 13

Natural Wonders
Published: July 11
ANSWERS

I.

A sentinel stern
That the Englishmen love,
Has the sea at its feet
And the blue sky above.
(Rock of Gibraltar)

2.

They lap the lake shores,
Then the river's green edge;
With one mighty leap
Plunge over a ledge.
(Niagara Falls)

3.

Millions of people
May see them each day.
By just looking west—north
Ere they take the subway.
(Palisades on Hudson)

4.

Whirling and swirling
At a rate terrifying;
The skill of the seaman
Forever defying.
(Maelstrom)

5.

It buried twin cities
Long ages ago;
When sleeping, a friend,
When wakened, a foe.
(Mt. Vesuvius)

WINNERS

Miss A. F. Mahan, Boise, Idaho.
Caleb W. Davis, Oporto, Portugal.
Pitshugh Dade, Henderson, Ky.
Miss Mary L. Sperry, Springfield, O.
Mrs. Eleanor Peyton, El Paso, Texas.
Mrs. W. H. du Moulin, Pelham Manor, N. Y.
Miss M. Goldsman, Boston.

DAILY FEATURES

PATHFINDERS

Sir Humphry Davy
(1778—1829)

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Born at Penzance, Cornwall. At the age of 17 he became apprentice to a surgeon apothecary. A great student in many branches, at 19 he seems to have reached the point where specialization in chemistry was his forte.

He made many experiments and results led to his appointment as lecturer, at the age of 22, at the Royal Institution of London. His papers on Agricultural Chemistry and Electro Chemistry have been standards.

Ranked as one of the greatest chemists of all times, he was a member of nearly all the scientific institutions of the world.

In the interests of humanity he invented, but did not patent, a lamp worn by miners that would not allow the flame to ignite explosive mixtures that might exist in the various surrounding chambers. This was the Davy lamp, the **first miners' safety lamp.**

Rime-O-Grams

No. 25

Characters in Literature

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.

Journeying here
And traveling there;
No country to welcome,
No comrade to care.

2.

A beautiful woman
Whom men idolized,
Won a notable case
As a lawyer disguised.

3.

A miserly weaver,
By money beguiled,
Found something far dearer
In the love of a child.

4.

Never knew father,
Never knew mother;
Just simply "growed,"
Some way or other.

5.

When they gathered to hear
The old king's bequest,
Among the three sisters,
Which one loved him the best?

The answers with names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.
Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 25."

In Lighter Vein

Too Variable

Customer: "I am returning this barometer; it seems to be out of order."

Shopkeeper: "What is the trouble, madam?"

Customer: "One day it says one thing, and the next day it says something altogether different!"

Ho-Hum!

Talleyrand was driving one day with a very boresome young diplomat who insisted on talking too much. In another carriage Talleyrand saw someone indulging in a big yawn.

He immediately caught the bore by the arm. "Hush!" he cautioned, "you are overheard."

Straw Mattress?

"I dreamed last night that I had invented a new type of breakfast food and was sampling it when—"

"Yes, yes, go on."

"I woke up and found a corner of the mattress gone."

Long, Long Ago

"Have you been with C— & Co. for many years?"

"Well, I was with them when they started their closing-out sale."—*Pathfinder.*

—McLean's Magazine

Wife: "Have you seen my tube of glue, Herman?"

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

THE darkest night the world has ever known did not put out the stars.
—PROVERB

For the Scrapbook

Arabian Proverbs

Patience is the key of glory.

Think of the getting-out before you enter.

Improve thy intentions and thou mayst sleep fearlessly, even in the desert.

The quickest generosity is the best.

There are three things never hidden—love, a mountain and one riding on a camel.

When you are an anvil, be patient; when a hammer, strike.

The crying cat catches nothing.

An ugly beetle is a beauty in the eyes of its mother.

A rich miser is poorer than a poor man.

If the camel gets his nose in the tent, his body will soon follow.

The generous man can be known by his eyes, as a horse by his teeth.

The highest government is governing anger.

A heart free from care is better than a full purse.

One coin in the money box makes more noise than when it is full.

Hearsay is half lies.

Silence is the best answer to stupidity.

The generous are never satisfied with riches.

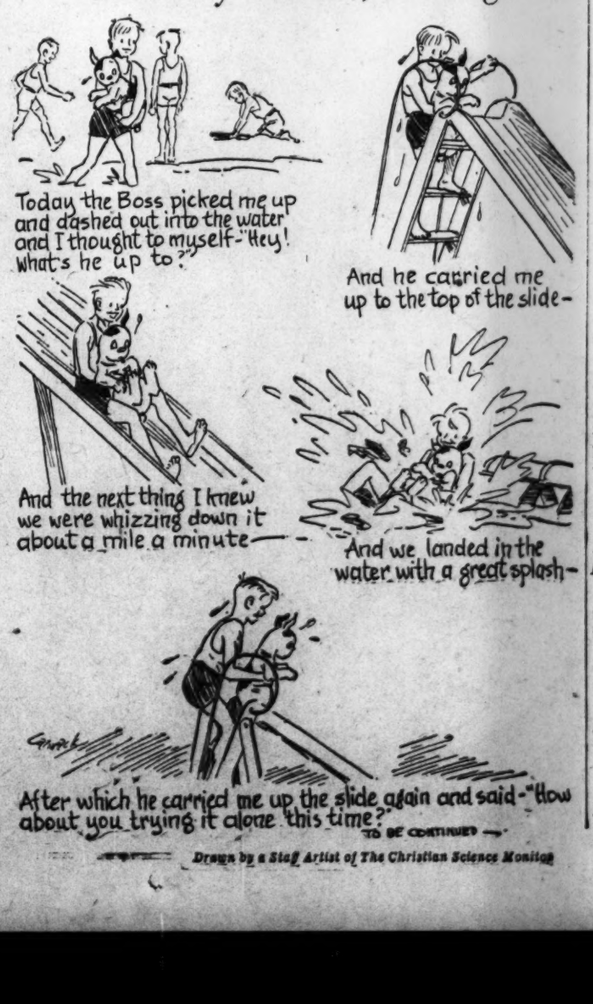
He who knows himself knows his God.

If you would keep your secret from your enemies, keep it also from your friends.

The eyes are of little use if the mind be blind.

More than one war has been caused by a single word.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Today the Boss picked me up and dashed out into the water and I thought to myself-"Hey! What's he up to?"
And he carried me up to the top of the slide-
And the next thing I knew we were whizzing down it about a mile a minute—
And we landed in the water with a great splash-
After which he carried me up the slide again and said-"How about you trying it alone this time?"
TO BE CONTINUED —

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"More than 150 unemployed allotment holders were recently donated with clogs . . ." (Mrs. E. B. B., who underlines this statement in an article in a certain well-known Boston newspaper—never mind which!—and asks: "Is 'donated with' correct? Never mind Webster's this time. I want to know if it is English")—The construction is bad, especially so since it is susceptible of misinterpretation. (It might mean that the allotment holders and clogs were given.) In the first place, "with" has no proper place in the construction. In the second, "donated" in the simple sense of "given" is not in the best of taste. In the third place, we heartily disapprove of using what would be an indirect object in the active voice as the subject of a passive verb expressing the thought of giving. This point may require amplification:

If the statement at the beginning of this discussion were rendered in the active voice: it might read: "They will give clogs to 150 men." The old rule tells us, of course, that a statement in the active voice can be changed into the passive by making either the direct object ("clogs") or the indirect object ("men") the subject. (As an example of the former: "Clogs were given to 150 men"; of the latter: "The 150 men were given clogs.")

Our point is this: the men were not given; it was the clogs which were given.

Of course there are harmless cases. "I told him a story" (active voice) is acceptable if rendered in the passive with either the direct object ("story") or indirect object ("him") as the subject ("A story was told to him" or "He was told a story"). But we believe we have made a case against using the indirect object as the subject of a "giving" verb in the passive. So, down with: "He was presented with a watch"; "France was awarded Alsace-Lorraine" (which got which?); "The college was donated $1,000,000"; "The firm was paid its bill," etc. Make them read: "A watch was presented to him"; "Alsace-Lorraine was awarded to France," etc. And, better still, *use the active voice more.*

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accented as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Help

(Montreal Gazette)

A SCHEME to help overcome idleness and aid tenants and property owners at the same time has been experimented with on a small scale with not a little success. Here is a rough idea of what one property owner decided to do, and how he did it.

He had over 100 tenants with rents running from about $15 to $30 a month. On such rentals he had spent little in repairs in years past, especially when material and labor costs were temporarily augmented. For over a year numbers of his tenants had gradually been getting out of work, generally through no fault of their own, until about 40 per cent were running behind in their rent with little hope of being able to catch up.

The proprietor felt that something must be done. He would not think of dispossessing any of his tenants, but he decided to make a survey of their former occupations with the idea of seeing what they were capable of doing. He then proposed that every jobless tenant should go to work at once renovating and repairing, inside and out, all the houses which he owned. Each tenant was acquainted with some line of work that proved useful in carrying out the scheme.

All the tenants were paid $3.50 a day for eight hours' work, of which $2.50 applied on back rent, and $1 per day was paid in cash at the end of each full week of work.

Organization of the scheme was effected without a hitch and the proprietor found to his surprise that he saved over 30 per cent in materials, while the quality of the work was surprisingly good. The only outside men who had to be engaged were a brick pointer and a mason and a plumber with a complete outfit of tools, and the tenants got two of their friends to take on this work.

Now the houses are in fine shape and the yards have been cleaned up and a joint vegetable garden started in back yards which were formerly allowed to lie bare. The tenants have regained new spirit and a few have secured odd jobs fixing property in similar manner.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Spain's 50-peseta notes bearing the portrait of ex-King Alfonso are being supplanted with ones carrying the portrait of the seventeenth century painter Velásquez?

The increase in farm population of the United States during 1931 was the largest in the last 10 years?

Among elementary school teachers in the United States, there are approximately six women to every man?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Preparing for Peace

ALL is quiet on the Geneva front, if one may judge by the scarcity of news from that city since the Disarmament Conference adjourned. But it should not be supposed that a truce has been arranged between public opinion and the common enemy of armaments.

Postponement of actual cuts in the present huge forces of destruction seems not to dam the flow of world inquiry into the maze of motives and methods which endanger the peace and security of all nations. The last few days have been marked by significant comment on both sides of the disarmament picture.

On the darker side Mr. Albin E. Johnson, writing from Geneva, says startling disclosures were submitted there tending to prove that the private armaments trade is one of the greatest obstacles to reduction of the world's burden of arms. This industry, always more concerned with profits than with patriotism, has not changed its spots. "At the present moment, as in the past," Mr. Johnson writes, "its sole aim is the promotion of trade in armaments."

The methods of this promotion have been described by M. Leon Jouhaux, a French delegate, as the dissemination of a "warlike atmosphere among peoples." He charges that the arms industry "influences the press by huge profits and the public through press campaigns and the magnifying of diplomatic incidents until they become international disputes."

Of particular interest at the moment is the growing suspicion, voiced by such men as Viscount Cecil, Sir Austen Chamberlain and M. Henri Rolin, that the difficulties in Manchuria at least have not been alleviated by the interest which armament makers took in them. At any rate, the picture of arms factories working overtime to supply Japan and China with the means of extending warfare, while representatives of the countries in which those factories are located were attempting to check that warfare, offers a challenging paradox.

Probably in Manchuria there was no need of impulsion by the armament trade, but the record of these interests is hardly reassuring. Much attention has centered on charges that they were active in stirring up the Greco-Turkish, the Russo-Japanese and Boer wars.

Fortunately, however, there is a brighter side to the picture. Senator Claude A. Swanson, United States delegate, returning from the Disarmament Conference, says, "There is a strong political element in every country of Europe demanding great reduction in war expenditures which I believe will find strong expression when the conference reassembles." The crystallization of public opinion to a point where effective political organization is possible may be regarded as one of the most auspicious developments toward world security.

Already there is being mapped out the course which such organization could take to remove some of the obstacles that usually confront disarmament conferences. Among the most important steps to this end would be the removing of excessive profits from war matériel production. The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom recently suggested that nations agree to authorize no new orders for war products for a certain number of years during which the needs for small arms should be filled by state-operated factories. This is in line with the widely held conviction that all arms should be manufactured by governments and be withdrawn from international trade.

It is becoming obvious that until the people who suffer through war band themselves together to oppose the interests that profit by it, the march toward security in peace must be up hill. Not merely the arms industry—which, of course, is as much an effect of human strife as it is a cause of it—but also needless economic rivalries, national prejudices and educational systems that tend to divide men into groups of enemies, must be turned to a new use.

Despite waves of nationalism in many countries, there is growing up a vigorous demand for a wider, more up-to-date view of national self-interest. The next few months in Geneva may be quiet ones. But the work there is going on. The chairmen of the delegations of the leading nations are getting concrete propositions into shape for submission when the conference reconvenes. The peoples of the countries represented there will do well if they also "carry on" by informing themselves of the conditions which have cost them so much in the past and finding better means of making their voice heard in the name of peace and security.

The Gentle Art of Letter Writing

IT IS hardly a paradox that increased cost of postage has lightened the postman's load. The General Post Office in New York says the burden during the first two weeks diminished from more than 6,000,000 letters a day to less than 4,000,000. It does not follow, however, that personal correspondence was seriously checked, for such letters as Pope had in mind when he wrote that they

> Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,
> And waft a sigh from Indus to the Pole

are not likely to be estopped for economy.

The new regulation covered the gamut from the letter writer with one correspondent to the letter writer with a long mailing list. In the latter case, to be sure, it might be argued that a patriotic pleasure in helping balance the budget would be multiplied in proportion. This, it appears, did not invariably happen. Many letters were delivered by hand; but, fortunately for the budget, the post office has a monopoly, and the legal restrictions on delivery by anybody except the postman make it impossible for most senders to evade the stamp.

By post office definition a letter is "a communication from one person to another in the nature of a personal correspondence." Of such nature is a bill or a billet-doux, an invitation to the dance or an invitation to purchase an encyclopedia.

It is now and then argued that letter writing is a lost art, but in this larger definition of correspondence it may be plausibly answered that never before has the art of letter writing been so assiduously studied and diligently practiced. Yet the well-known indifference of swine to pearls is no greater than that of many recipients to the artistic and artful effort expended on many of the letters they receive.

In these letters professional scribes devote their best efforts to the exposition of a wide variety of topics. One writes of a chewing gum; another, of the scenes and advantages incidental to a trip around the world. To what extent the volume of this correspondence will be lessened by the increased cost of postage remains to be seen. But for the sake of the national budget it may be hoped that this modern art of letter writing will not be seriously discouraged.

Campaign Debate Begins

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT'S candidatorial utterances are beginning to give the impression that the presidential campaign is developing more rapidly than that of 1928. The fact is that the motion thus far is a vocal marking of time rather than a forward movement, but it has caused the debate to begin.

In 1928, save for his telegram on prohibition to the Houston Convention, Governor Smith was silent until after Secretary Hoover's speech of acceptance. Governor Roosevelt, on the other hand, has already talked a good deal, but, despite the fact that "economic advisers" are reported as being in constant attendance on him and preparing memoranda for his use, he has not yet made specific the vague platform declarations approved at Chicago.

Even this early in the campaign, however, one phase of the Republican strategy seems clear. Every pronouncement by Governor Roosevelt is to be followed instantly by replies from Administration leaders who are specialists on the matters discussed. Thus, when in his acceptance speech the Democratic candidate urged reforestation to reduce unemployment, it was Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, who charged gross exaggeration in respect of the number of men who could be put to work. A few days ago, Governor Roosevelt read the party platform in a radio speech, and interpolated certain remarks on the budget, inflation, and the tariff. Immediate replies came from Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, and Senator Reed Smoot, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

The former, frankly admitting that steps to balance the budget might have been taken a year earlier, explained that few then foresaw the severity of the depression, and added some corrections of Governor Roosevelt's "facts" on debt reduction and inflation. Senator Smoot pointed out the inconsistency of calling for tariff reduction and promising that tariffs would be kept high enough to protect American industries against foreign competition.

If this strategy is followed during the campaign, the voter will be the gainer. From the Democratic side also, one may anticipate, will come answers to President Hoover's speeches—perhaps from the presidential candidate himself, and perhaps from less prominent party spokesmen. By the end of the summer the debate will be vigorous, the clash of assertion and opinion will be continuous.

The average voter is prepared to welcome such a debate. He is directly affected by the economic problems which governments are attempting to solve. He is so puzzled by the paradox of widespread want in a world of plenty, that he is ready to listen intently to political oracles. There are increasing signs that the electorate will expect from the orators something more than panegyrics on the "red-blooded Americanism" that is "bound to triumph over present economic difficulties." The courageous and intelligent debaters will have greater influence than the mere platitudinizers.

A Point of Geography

THE purpose of the threat of Japanese troops, or Japanese-officered Manchukuo troops, to extend the Manchurian conquest into the Province of Jehol is apparently to push Chinese sovereignty below the Great Wall. This would bring Japan across a much broader front overlooking Peiping. For Jehol, which is bigger than the whole of the New England states, forms a kind of buffer between Manchuria and Peiping, leaving the two in land communication along a narrow seaboard corridor. The threat explains the anxiety of Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang, whom the Japanese ejected from Manchuria and who is still in Peiping.

All the territory north of the Great Wall up to the Siberian frontier was formerly included within the Chinese Empire. Disintegration set in in 1911 with the formation of the Republic. Russia, which had nibbled its way through Chinese territory to the Pacific, encouraged Mongolia not to join Republican China. China took counter-measures, dividing Mongolia into Outer and Inner Mongolia, and colonizing the latter region, which meets the Great Wall, so that it would remain Chinese. The effort, thanks to Chinese farmer pioneers, has been successful. While Outer Mongolia has strayed into the Soviet fold, in fact if not in name, Inner Mongolia has been stamped with the de facto as well as the de jure title of China.

Jehol is the name of the easternmost region of this new Inner Mongolia. It was one of the special administrative areas into which the Chinese divided the whole territory, each under a Chinese overlord. In 1928 the Nanking Government recognized their development by raising them to the status of provinces.

All these operations north of the Great Wall have a bearing on Japan's relations with Russia as well as on those with China. Questions of sovereignty demand that they be regarded from the Sino-Japanese standpoint, but it begins to look as if Chinese sovereignty were merely regarded as a pawn in the hands of both Japan and Russia. For many years the Soviet Union has been engaged in detaching large outside-the-Wall areas in central and north Asia from Chinese sovereignty. Is this new threat another part of Japan's answer? If carried into execution, it would bring the "colonial" aspirations of the two powers into rivalry in Mongolia as in north Manchuria.

A much less unpleasant bit of news than is afforded by these maneuverings is the report that Count Uchida will take the opportunity of the return home of the Japanese Ambassador to Russia to discuss the nonaggression pact that Moscow suggested six months ago.

A Chart for Indian Federation

THE report of the Indian States Enquiry Committee constitutes a profit-and-loss account for the 562 Indian native states which are expected to affiliate in the Federal Government of the new India. The princes who proposed federation between their states and British India now have an opportunity, for the first time, to view the financial implications of their proposal; and the question is being raised in political circles in Great Britain and in India whether the princes will pay the price, when they realize how greatly their privileges and prestige will be modified under the new scheme.

For four months in the early part of this year Mr. J. C. C. Davidson and a committee of six British investigators traveled more than 10,000 miles through the Indian states with a view to formulating a scheme for the financial relationships between the states and British India in the event of federation being placed on the statute book at Westminster. The committee's opinion is that every one of the 562 states will need to be brought separately into the federation, so diverse are the financial conditions prevailing in their existing treaties.

Despite the diversity of financial and political relations existing among the states, the committee found the ideal of federation already loosely existing. To a great extent railways, posts and telegraphs, currency and coinage, and some phases of taxation are already federal subjects in India; the all-India services of public utility function in the states as well as in British India, and taxation through customs duties and salt already has an all-India incidence.

Notwithstanding these unifying factors, the states at present lack the means of influencing policies on these all-India subjects. And the committee feels that provision must be made for the due participation of the states in federal affairs.

The committee therefore has evolved a broad general scheme for making individual settlements with each state on its entry into federation. This has been done by drafting something in the nature of a balance sheet. It takes cognizance of individual "credits" and "debits," each state's credits being offset against its own debits.

The committee rightly argues that it would be unjustifiable for a state to enter federation and continue in the enjoyment of privileges and immunities which are definitely inconsistent with the federal ideal, and at the same time claim remission of tribute or other contributions on the ground that these are permissible under its treaty obligations with the British Crown. It is here that the princes will have to choose between altruistic actions and personal interests.

The committee lays great stress on the fact that all its recommendations are conditioned by the assumption that the states will federate. Having regard to this basic fact, and to the unique character of the contemplated federation between elements which are not politically homogeneous, the purpose of the committee has been to suggest terms which could fairly and reasonably be accepted both by the states and British India as a basis of a mutual and voluntary asscciation.

Rhapsody in Woad

WOAD, the blue dye with which the ancient Britons decorated their persons before being led into battle by their chariot-riding queen, Boadicea, has ceased to be grown for profit in England.

Lincolnshire, where up to this year rare fields of it could be found, knows it no longer as a commercial crop. Seekers of its yellow flowers and brown pendulous pods must now turn to hedge banks and chalk pits for herbarium specimens.

Woad's disappearance is appropriately chronicled in the Chemical Trade Journal, for it is the synthetic produce of the test tube that has driven this time-honored coloring matter off the market. Cosmetics remain to testify that fashion has changed but little in 2000 years. And even today many people still manage to look blue, though trade slump and not woad may be responsible for their quite unnecessary coloration.

The ancient Briton perhaps had to manage to look blue without slumps.

Editorial Notes

Those who have been sighing for a return of the "good old days" of steamboat traffic along the Mississippi and her tributaries may not want them back now that the United States Government has published statistics showing that these waterways, in 1930, carried 78,810,931 tons of freight, or almost three times as much as was handled in the fondly remembered "peak year" of 1889.

Pennsylvania's state foresters having set out 1,692,000 trees this spring as "George Washington memorial tree plantings," the first President's future fame in regard to trees may not be so closely connected to the hatchet.

A German watchmaker has made an electric motor only .315 inch high. Perhaps its capacity will be rated in terms of horse-fly power.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Scrip for Chicago's Fair—Beer and Unemployment—Two Wets in Missouri

THE news that Chicago is going to try to stimulate attendance at its coming exposition by the issuance of scrip which will be accepted by hotels, business houses and pleasure places of the city recalls some of the untoward circumstances attached to the World's Columbian Exposition in that city in 1893. Let it be noticed first that that exposition was an unequivocal success in every respect. It was of incalculable value to Chicago, and had its effect upon arts and industry in every quarter of the globe.

But at the outset, at the period in its history comparable with the present period in the development of the pending fair, all looked black for Chicago and its great project. The depression of 1892-93 was upon the country. As today people were hoarding money, and the outlook for attendance upon the fair was desperate. Money for its completion was not readily available and some financial genius hit upon the idea of having the Government coin a "Columbian Half-Dollar," of special design which it was expected patriotic citizens would cheerfully buy of the World's Fair Corporation for a dollar apiece. Enthusiasts thought that these coins would be snapped up by collectors and come to have a rarity value—an anticipation that was not realized since the number issued was too great for any scarcity to occur.

Loyal to a great public institution then, as always, Chicagoans bought the half-dollars in large quantities. The paper I was managing took, I think, $20,000 worth of them at $1 each, and held them a long time in hope of a rise. The bags of bullion encumbered the office vault, since the coins could not be deposited in a bank. In the end they, like most of the others, were paid out in daily business at face value. In proportion to the publicity given the project the Columbian coins made but a trifling contribution to the expense of the show. But while they were still being hoarded the financial tide turned and the exposition took care of itself.

The present plan is to issue currency certificates, or scrip, to merchants throughout the country. These certificates will be sold for a fraction of their face value, and will be given away to customers as are the familiar trading stamps. By prior arrangement the scrip will be accepted in 1933 by bus lines and steamers in exchange for passage to Chicago, and by hotels, theaters and shops in that city. Trade will thus be stimulated, travel to Chicago encouraged and the initial payment for the scrip will help to meet the enormous preliminary expenditures of the exposition company.

Will it work? It is hard to tell. Much will depend upon the willingness of merchants throughout the country to try and distribute the scrip. But if it seems a counsel of desperation, auguring ill for the exposition, remember that in 1893, for the first three weeks of the fair Chicago expected daily that it would be taken over by the sheriff. Attendance was almost nil. The turnstiles were silent and the concessionnaires on the Midway were making no profits to share with the stricken company. Suddenly, and for no apparent reason, everything changed. The gates were crowded, the Midway was a mass of spending humanity, the various state days brought unparalleled crowds and the fair closed an unqualified success.

I prophesy a like outcome for next year's show, but I cannot be sanguine about the proposed scrip.

* * *

From the columns of a wet New York newspaper I cull these evidences of the value of beer as a source of employment for American labor:

"New York brewers are demonstrating their faith in the legalizing of real beer for the American public by importing hundreds of barrels made in Germany. . . . The Dresden brought 475 and the Stuttgart 485 on their latest arrivals in New York. . . . In the days before the World War . . . there were thousands of barrels of beer crossing the Atlantic and shipping men say it will be the same again if and when beer is legalized in the United States."

How joyous for the American worker out of a job! I doubt if his resentment will be fully allayed by the privilege of gazing upon shipping yards, piled "high as the two- and three-storied sheds with empty barrels which were being sent back to Germany to be refilled!" Some leading brewers are denying these importations but the figures were given out by the steamship company.

* * *

Bennett Clark, son of the late Champ Clark, long-time Speaker of the House of Representatives, who has just been nominated for the Senate by the Democrats of Missouri, grew up in Washington political life. His only public office, so far as I know, was parliamentarian for the House when his father was Speaker. He bases his senatorial candidacy on a flat repudiation of prohibition and all its works, and as his Republican opponent, former Mayor Kiel, of St. Louis, is an advocate of repeal, Missouri seems certain to add to the wet strength in the next Senate. It is a pity that the mechanism of politics is so complicated that the independent candidacy of an avowed and capable dry seems impossible. There ought to be enough anti-liquor sentiment in Missouri to enable such a one to win with the wet vote divided.

I Say, Cousin America—

I have come hotfoot from three hours of Hollywood films. I feel as though I shall not be content until I have sought an American of my own age and assured him or her that I do not believe a single scene or sound or implication of those three hours.

If false impressions continue to grow at their present rate, young men and women of the United States and Britain will soon appear to each other to be weird, unaccountable creatures, whereas all the time they have too much in common to be strangers.

We on this side of the Atlantic have to judge you on the other side largely by what we see and hear. We hear lecturers who are sometimes more concerned with pretty phrases, personal views, and dramatic pronouncements than with strict veracity. We read newspaper cables, which are concerned only with the exceptional (I work for a newspaper and know!). We see and hear the United States as Hollywood would have us believe that country to be. The picture painted by nearly all these people is unfavorable. But I refuse to accept it as a true one.

Every day in British motion-picture houses American youth is presented to its English contemporaries as a harum-scarum generation without any noticeable morals, dividing its time and energies between the speakeasy, the automobile, and the lawyer. A sensational picture. But a gigantic libel, I believe.

For I have talked with young men and women who have crossed the ocean to the seaport where I work, and the great majority of them are as innocent of these infamous screen and tabloid newspaper accusations as my own English friends are ignorant of the charges of vicious sophistication leveled at them.

I believe that my American cousins, in the habits and activities with which they are credited (or rather discredited) abroad, are getting the rawest of deals from some of their elders. They are shown as having no single-hearted purpose—unless it be something of questionable character. In the eyes of Hollywood—which, after all, is their country's best-known authority—they waste their substance in doubtful pastimes. And, if we in England are to believe a tithe of what we see and hear and read, most of them are proud to be on speaking terms with the Capones and Fleischers. . . .

Possibly you young Americans now feel indignant.

Then you will lose no time in telling your harsh critics what the real creed of modern youth is. You will tell them that you are far too busy and interested in the careers you have chosen, and in which you will have to earn a living, to have any time or inclination for the kind of life which Hollywood and the newspaper gossipers say is typical of you. You will prove to them that, with a penchant for "going places and doing things" (I hear the expression hundreds of times in the films I am compelled to view), American and English youth alike generally have some worthy object in view.

And you will point out to them, too, that very many young people are doing their best to remedy a universally topsy-turvy state of affairs created by them—by those who accept and condone the false impressions so prevalent.

N. R.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

On "Ex-Soldier John Smith"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With all courtesy and deference to the writer of "Ex-Soldier John Smith," appearing in your July 2 edition, I submit that letter presents exactly that unreasoning, sentimental predilection for the ex-soldier that threatens a repetition of the economically unsound and politically dangerous practices in dealing with ex-soldiers that followed the Civil War.

"Adjusted compensation" is not compensation adjusted before payment to its present value, but money emphatically not yet due. No one suggests that we now pay the present value of this not-yet-due compensation. On the contrary, it is a racket to get the ex-soldier millions upon millions in excess of his dues. Nor has anyone devised a plan to raise the necessary billion or two by "soaking the rich." You and I and all of us, including John's partner who stayed at home and also failed in business, are the ones who will do the paying. We are no more able to do that than John is.

According to the government physicians, John was discharged in good health. This is not disproved by the fact that "later" other physicians found John had incipient consumption, even though, if they did, these "later" physicians guessed John had it when he was discharged. John got his old job back when he returned and in spite of "his ill health" kept it until he was somehow injured, not of course in the trenches. When he was thus incapacitated his wife did what the wives of all of us have to do under like circumstances, went to work herself. Just how soon John was able to go back to work is not clear but John and his wife did better than most of the rest of us were able to do, made their living and saved money.

John lost another position in 1930, not because his partner was discouraged while John was away at war, nor because after John was discharged in good health he developed incipient consumption, but because in 1930 John was afflicted with defective vision in no way related to his war service. If John is entitled to anything, it is to employment insurance—in which all who are afflicted with defective vision should equally share.

Your correspondent proves by his own words that what he is arguing for is a soft berth for life for every ex-soldier, utterly regardless of whether his supposed need is in the remotest degree chargeable to his service as a soldier, or of whether he really is in need at all. Such sentimentality, or self-interest, readily assumes that all of us "who stayed at home . . . took no chances" and at the same time reaped profits and that "those who defended the nation . . . actually lost by such service." We all stood the chance of being drafted, of seeing service and of being injured in service. Of those who were drafted the great majority never crossed the sea, yet they too are included in the ex-soldier Johns and are to be paid regardless of their present needs. The English dole, at least in theory, is paid only to those in need, is paid to all in need, whether ex-soldier or not, and at times and in amounts measured by that need.

It is not astounding, nor convincing, that the ex-soldiers favor immediate payment of the adjusted compensation at figures far in excess of its present actual value. Perhaps as large a proportion of any class of proposed beneficiaries of governmental dole would vote to get their own feet in the public trough. But if it is true and is to the credit of the Veterans of Foreign Wars that they overwhelmingly vote in their own self-interest, let the rest of us earn credit by the exercise of like intelligence. Let you and me and all the rest of us consistently vote, speak and write against ever again saddling this country with an economic and political monstrosity like the Civil War pension system.

Chicago. LLOYD C. WHITMAN.

Railroad Salaries and Wages

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was interested in the article in the Monitor of July 6 entitled "Big Salaries Are Paid to Rail Heads," in which it said that the president of the largest railroad in the United States was receiving a salary of $121,500 a year. It gave the salaries of the presidents of other roads but I am interested in this one because I know intimately a number of men who work for this road.

One of these men has given this road thirty-five years of good, honest work as a skilled mechanic and later as a supervisor, stayed by the company during the shop strike and encouraged other men to do so; put into practice labor-saving ideas of his own, for which he received no reward. His time has been cut so that he barely makes enough to keep his family.

Another one of these men has worked for this road for twenty-five years, a high-class workman, who is not making enough to care for his children.

And I could recite any number of cases like these. Yet the president of the railroad gets $121,500 a year and they tell me there are sixteen vice-presidents. May the day come quickly when these things will be better ordered, and the brotherhood of man be more apparent.

Logansport, Ind. M. K. B.